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KENTISH ITEMS

WROTHAM

RALPH GRIFFIN, F.S.A.

LONDON

JOHN BALE, SONS & DANIELSSON, LTD.

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KENTISH ITEMS.

By RALPH GRIFFIN, F.S.A.

WROTHAM.

This fine church which stands close to the ruins of the former palace of the archbishops is of the same type as many of the larger Kentish churches, but has many points of special interest peculiar to itself. It is dedicated to St. George. Mr. J. Challenor Smith has been good enough to illustrate this fact by furnishing a reference to the will dated 1524 (Commissary Court of London) of Christian Parow, widow of John P., citizen and baker, who desires to be buried at St. Swithin, London, with her first husband, Wm. Hampton, and bequeaths to Wrotham, Kent, "a square banner peynted w^t seynt George on the one syde & seynt Kat^{yn} on the other syde and a long staffe to the same to the value of x^s." The Hamptons were connected with Wrotham and the lady's first husband, Wm. Hampton, by his will (*P. C. C. 13 Dogett*) left a curious bequest to buy a cow to be hired out and the proceeds used to repair a foul highway in the borough of Rougghey in Wrotham. Other wills relating to the church are collected in *Arch. Cant. XXIII.*, 149, and in *Testamenta Cantiana* (*West Kent* 83).

Some interesting brasses remain in the church and information about these, about parts of them now missing, and about some altogether lost, can be compiled from various sources.

Weever in his *Ancient Funeral Monuments* (1631) has preserved some inscriptions. John Thorpe, M.A., F.S.A., of Bexley, wrote an account of Wrotham for the *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*, No. 6, Part 2 (1783), at page 60 of which he says this: "When Dr. Potter was rector he new paved the chancel end by which means the gravestones with brass plates over two of the

old rectors were taken up and not replaced. . . . When I was there in the year 1768 the said plates were then in a coal hole in the church at which time I copied their inscriptions which are since inserted in the *Registrum Roffense*." The *Registrum Roffense* was printed in 1769. In the account of Wrotham in the *Custumale Roffense* (1788) p. 258 Thorpe says "When Dr. Potter was rector and new paved the chancel end the gravestones with brass plates over two of the old rectors, viz., *John Sundressh* anno 1426 and *Thomas Gawge* doctor in Divinity and Chancellor of York,¹ were taken up and not replaced and the brass plates torn off. When I was last in the church in the year 1768 the plates were then in a coal hole in the vestry-room."

Thorpe's account shows that he last visited the church in 1768, when he copied the inscriptions and made notes of the arms, all of which were published in the *Registrum Roffense* in 1769 at pp. 831 *seq.* Unfortunately, so far as it can be checked from other sources, this record is not very accurate.

Thomas Fisher, F.S.A., seems to have visited the church about 1800 and he made some completed drawings of the brasses, some of which are here reproduced. He states, as usual, where the brasses were, and if Thorpe is accurate on this point the slabs had been moved since 1768. Fisher was careful to note dimensions of what he saw. It seems that when Fisher visited the church, parts of some of the slabs were covered. Fisher's drawings are in a collection at the British Museum of extra illustrations for Hasted (*Add. MS. 32375*).

Mr. J. G. Waller visited the church in August, 1840. His notes are now in the MSS. in possession of the Society of Antiquaries. Some dabs of lost shields are also in the collections of that Society.

The slabs appear now all to have been moved, and are in the open space between the step leading into the chancel and the front seats of the nave. When this was done does not appear. Some of the shields were apparently loose at some unascertained period and have been fixed in the wrong places.

The most convenient course to adopt will be first to give a list of all brasses now or at any time in the church, so far as

¹ This is not so.

known, those entirely lost being italicised ; secondly, to give a detailed description of each, and, thirdly, to follow this by such notes about the persons commemorated as may add to the interest of the memorials. In preparing these the fullest use has been made of the Streatfeild collections in the British Museum. It can be said of the Rev. Thomas Streatfeild (as it was said of Gibbon, who also was descended out of Kent) that any person consulting original sources of information generally finds Mr. Streatfeild has been there first. His inspiring flashes of intuition often put the enquirer on the right road, and a delightful picture of the man himself can be constructed from casual remarks in his notes. In what follows some of these are noted with the letters T. S.

LIST OF BRASSES AT WROTHAM.¹

- I. *Roger de Stratton, 1337.*
- II. *John Sundressh, 1426.*
- III. *Thos. Gawge, 1470.*
- IV. *Lady with daughter, c. 1490.*
- V. *Wm. Peckham, 1491, and w. Katherine.*
- VI. *Thos. Nysell, 1498, and w. Alice.*
- VII. *John Burgoyne, c. 1500.*
- VIII. *Jas. Pekham, 1500, and w. Margaret.*
- IX. *Thos. Pekham, and w. Dorothy, 1512.*
- X. *Reynold Pekham the elder, 1524, and w. Joyce, 1523.*
- XI. *Jas. Pekham, 1532, and w. Agnes.*
- XII. *Wm. Clerke, 1611, and w. Ann.*
- XIII. *Elizth. Crispe, 1615.*

¹ In this list is omitted one mentioned by Thorpe as being near XII. in the south cross aisle, having the portraiture of a man in brass (probably for one of the Peckhams), but the inscription is hid under a pew. This is too indefinite to tabulate.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BRASSES.

I.

Weever, p. 325, preserves this inscription which probably was on a brass plate:—

De Stratton natus jacet hic Rogerus humatus,
De Wrotham Rector sacre pagineque Professor.

II.

Thorpe found this in the coal-hole and says in the *Customale* that the brass "belonging to John Sundressh had his effigies in sacerdotal vestments which I then took a drawing of as it was in danger of being lost, see plate xxvi., fig. 2. Length of the figure to the inscription is 1 foot 7 inches and a half. Breadth of ditto 6 inches. Length of the inscription is 1 foot 5 inches and a half. Breadth of ditto 4 inches."

The drawing made by Thorpe and reproduced in his plate (which ought to be bound opposite p. 128) shows a priest in Eucharistic vestments. The chasuble is plain, the stole and maniple are with fringed ends and of the same breadth throughout. They as well as the apparels of the amice and alb are ornamented with a zigzag pattern; in places there are roundles or quatrefoils between the lines of the zigzag. There is no chalice. The whole much resembles a small figure of an ecclesiastic in Maidstone Museum reproduced in *Belcher II.* 293. Thorpe's drawing as engraved gives the impression that it is rather a caricature of the brass as it was.



WROTHAM.

A LADY, c. 1490. Now lost.

About one-third full size.

(From Fisher's drawing.)

The inscription from p. 836 of the *Reg. Roff.* ran thus:—

Hic jacet dominus Johannes Sundressh, quondam rector
istius ecclesie, qui obiit xii^o die Maii, anno domini
m^occcc^oxxvi^o Eiusus anime propicietur Deus. Amen.

It should be noted that Thorpe usually expands the contractions.

III.

This was also in the coal-hole and was it seems only an inscription, which ran according to the *Reg. Roff.* thus:—

Marmareo lapide Thomas Gawge subtumulatur ;
Qui vero dum vixit residens doctor theologic,
Sistebat eciam en cancellarius ille
Prenobilis ducisse fuit pariter Eboraci
Quem Deus erexit nuper ad Agalmatha regni,
Octobris mensis x bina dieque secunda.
M. domini c. quater, hiis addito septuagena.

IV.

This interesting little "effigy of a woman in brass but the inscription lost" was noted as on a gravestone in the south aisle when Thorpe was there in 1768, and it was in the same place when Fisher was there, for he has noted on his drawing (*Add. MS.* 32,375, *fol.* 168) that the brass was in the "south aile." The height of the figure was 9½ inches and its date may be put at c. 1490. It is a lady in a long gown with a daughter standing by her side, the daughter having long hair, which is a common mode in such memorials of indicating an unmarried girl. The lady's dress is peculiarly interesting as no similar example has been noted in Kent. She wears a long gown in ample folds cut open to below the waist and laced up the front. There is a narrow strap round the hips, the laced opening coming below the strap.¹ On her hands are seen the large open cuffs at the

¹ Compare on this point the lost brass of Margaret Elcok, 1494, once in the destroyed church in Burgate, Canterbury, copied from the *Transactions of the Monumental Brass Society*, in *Belcher*, Vol. II, No. 66.

ends of the tight sleeves of the gown. These are not turned back but cover the hand. Similar cuffs are worn by Maud Jamys, 1499, at St. Mary in the Marsh. The lady at Wrotham also wears a very early form of the kennel headdress with a kind of peak at the back, which was much flattened afterwards, as is seen in No. VI, and eventually came to the common form seen in No. IX, many examples of which survive. The lappets at the front of this headdress, which were usually of velvet, are elaborately embroidered. The whole headdress may be usefully compared with that of Mildred Eveas, 1488, at Murston in this county.

The brass is now lost and no trace remains of its slab. Fisher, with his usual care, has however noted that the dimensions of the slab were $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 2 feet.

V.

This is only mentioned by Weever as an inscription for William Peckham "*cironomon*" (which Weever translates as cupbearer) to Cardinal Bouchier, Abp. of Canterbury; and for Katherine his wife, who both died in 1491, he on the 28th June, she on the 23rd August. This inscription may possibly have belonged to an indent on a slab now lying next to No. VI. to the south and close to the chancel step. This slab, which is 3 feet broad and nearly $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, appears to have borne effigies in brass of a man in armour and of a lady in a butterfly headdress. Each effigy was 29 inches high. Below was a narrow inscription 4 inches broad, but the indent is too damaged to show how long it was. At each corner of the slab were shields 5 inches across the top line and 6 inches deep. No indents for children can be traced.

VI.

The inscription of this runs:

Orate pro aīabus Thome Nysell et Alicie uoris ejus
qui quidem thomas obiit v die Junii A° dñi M°CCCC°
lxxx bīii quorum aīabus propicietur deus amen.



Grat pro animabus Thome poffell et Alice uxoris eius
qui quidem thomas obiit o die huius a dñi m^o CCC^o
terre dñi quorum animabus propitiatur deus amen



WROTHAM.

THOS. NYSELL, 1498, and w. ALICE.

(About one-sixth full size.)

Above the inscription are the effigies half turned to one another of a man and his wife, and under the inscription and below the man are five sons and below the wife five daughters.

The man is in the usual long gown of the period fur lined, the fur being turned back at the neck and at the sleeves. The sleeves have wide openings over the fore arm, showing the tight sleeve, fastened at the wrist, of the undergarment. This also appears at the neck where it is tightly buttoned. There is a girdle at the waist which keeps the gown closed, so that the legs do not show, though the fur lining can be seen at the edge of the gown. From the girdle is suspended a large bag or pouch. The hair is long, sweeping the shoulders.

The wife is also in a gown so long that it falls in folds on the ground. It has tight sleeves ending in large cuffs turned back. The gown is confined at the waist with a girdle, one end of which hangs down almost to the ground in front. At the neck is a collar turned over and on the head is the kennel head-dress showing the next stage in its development from that shown in No. IV. to the ultimate form in No. IX. Thorpe found the brass in the middle aisle, where Mr. Waller also found it. It now lies close to the chancel step. It is illustrated in *Belcher I.*, No. 219, in part, for he has chosen to put the children in another brass at No. 225.

VII.

The inscription runs thus:—

**Orate p̄ aīa Joh̄is Burgoyñ filii Joh̄is
burgoyñ de Impiton in comit' cantabriggie
armigerii cuius aīe propicietur deus amē.**

This little brass is noted by Thorpe as being in the middle aisle. Mr. Waller notes it as in the nave.

Above the inscription is a small effigy of a civilian. The dress is practically identical with that shown in the male figure in No. VI., the only point of variation is that the long dress is not open and furred at the neck, but is buttoned tight up. The impression given is that the brass represents a youth of the period.

The brass is illustrated in *Belcher I.*, 224, and it is the only one of the eight brasses at Wrotham which he professes to have reproduced that is correctly reproduced.

VIII.

The inscription runs:—

Hic jacent Jacobus Pekhū armiger et Margareta uxor
 ejus filia Thome burgoyne
 de Impynton in comit' cant' Armig'is qui quidem Jacobus
 obiit xliii die februarii A° dni
 M° v° et Margareta obiit die A° dni M° v°
 quoru aīabz ꝑpicietur deus.

Thorpe notes this brass as on a slab before the step at the entrance into the chancel, and notes the three shields, though he does not describe them accurately. Fisher found the slab in the middle aisle and draws the shields. One of these bearing *Ermine a chief quarterly or and gules* for Pekham is now lost. The one that is above the lady's head bears the arms of her family of Burgoyne, of Impington, Cambs., *Azure a talbot passant argent collared gules*. The shield underneath is *baron and femme*. The *baron* is Pekham (*ut supra*) quartering Morant (*gules on a chevron argent three talbots passant sable*) and the impaled *femme* is Burgoyne (*ut supra*). It will be observed that as part of these shields have been originally filled with enamel or some composition which has disappeared the ermine spots of Pekham, the talbots of Morant, and some details of the talbot on the impaled shield have vanished, and the talbot below is by no means the cheerful animal he appears to be in the upper shield. The effigies of the man and his wife had disappeared between Thorpe's visit and that of Fisher. Since then the effigies of the two sons, little kneeling figures with long hair and wearing long robes with wide sleeves turned over with fur and lined at the neck with the same material, have gone, and they had gone before Waller visited the church, as had the Pekham shield. The five daughters remain. They also are kneeling and are in long dresses with sleeve ends turned over like gauntlets of gloves and



WROTHAM.

REMAINS OF BRASS TO JAMES PEKHAM, 1500, and w. MARGARET.

About one-tenth full size.

(From Fisher's drawing.)



WROTHAM.

THOS. PEKHAM and w. DOROTHY, 1512.

About one-eighth full size.

(From Fisher's drawing.)

with an early form of kennel head covering. The slab is six feet long and nearly three broad and is broken into three pieces. All the slabs at Wrotham are of a very friable stone and indents are difficult to trace in them.

The brass is in *Belcher, Vol. II., No. 469*, but he has chosen to omit the shield of Burgoyn.

IX.

The inscription runs :—

Hic jacet Thomas pekhn̄ armig⁹ et dorathea uxor ej⁹ qui
quidem thomas obiit die a^o d' M^oCCCCC^o et
doratea
obiit xix^o die decēbri a^o dñi M^oCCCCC^oXXIII^o quorū aīabz
ppiciet⁹ de'.

Thorpe found this brass on a gravestone near the pulpit, and describes one shield only, and it is clear that he misdescribes what he saw. Fisher found it in the "middle aile," and it was then partly covered, but he correctly drew what he could decipher of the shield that was below the inscription, for, though it is now lost, two rubbings of it remain in the collections of the Society of Antiquaries, one of them being by Mr. J. G. Waller, who saw only one shield and one child. The shields above which were covered were possibly by that means preserved, for there is now over the male effigy a shield of Pekham (*a crescent in dexter chief for difference*) impaling a lion rampant debriused by a bend, almost certainly for Watton, the three crosses crosslet fitchée which should be on the bend having almost disappeared. See remarks above on the shields on No. VIII. Over the lady is now no shield, but the shield is not lost, but has been in error fixed over the head of the male effigy in No. X. It bears *on a chevron between three bugle horns stringed three mullets*, the arms of Horne of Appledore. The four sons whom Fisher drew have now been lost and in the middle indent is fixed a shield which belongs to XI.

Thomas Pekham wears his hair very long, as was the fashion of the time, and is without his helmet though in other respects he is fully armed. Of him, as of all the other Pekham male effigies at Wrotham, it may be said that he looks anything but comfortable in his armour. This may be a fault of the engraver, but it is characteristic of the brasses of males in armour about this date that they usually look rather ungainly. He wears a collar of mail at his neck and a skirt of mail below the taces round his waist, which are jointed in a marked way in front. The breast plate is not ridged, while the shoulder pieces have a standing edge to protect the neck. The elbows are guarded by pieces with lobe ornaments and the hands are bare. Over the skirt of mail are seen two tuiles in front and one at the side. The sword is awkwardly placed behind the legs and has a large pommel. The feet are covered with broad-toed sabbatons and the knees are protected by pieces with curled projections. The figure, as is usual at the period, is half turned to the female effigy. There are several effigies in Kent very like it, the nearest perhaps being one at Otterden for James Aucher, 1508.

The wife Dorothy is in a kennel headdress with lappets falling in front of her armpits and hanging down at the back, with an oblong projection from the back of the head, which may be compared in shape with the earlier form in No. IV. The lady wears a long gown falling full on the ground, retained at the waist by a broad girdle handsomely worked, one end of which reaches nearly to the ground, passing through a kind of metal buckle loop on the hip which shows well the arrangement by which the soft girdle was passed over the tongue. The gown comes high up the neck with a collar turned over and at the wrists are seen fur cuffs turned back. The daughter is dressed like her mother, while the four sons are in long gowns very similar to John Burgoyne, No. VII.

The brass is illustrated in *Belcher, Vol. I., No. 220*, but he has omitted the shield.

It is also reproduced in part, from a photograph of the brass, in *Druitt (H.), Manual of Costume, &c., 8vo, London, 1910, at p. 278.*



WROTHAM.

REYNOLD PEKHAM, 1525, and w. JOYCE, 1523.

About one-ninth full size.

(From Fisher's drawing.)

The inscription runs :—

Off yo^r charite pray for the Soule of Reynold Pekh^m
 thelder esquier for the body of h^e most
 excellent prynce kyng Henry the viii which decessid the
 xviijth day of february An^o dni M^o bc xrb
 and for the soule of Joycc hys wyffe which decessid the xx
 day of M^oche An^o dni M^o bc xxiii^o

Thorpe found this brass in the North cross aisle and remarks that there had been four shields on the slab, of which three remained each bearing Pekham quartering Morant.

Fisher found the brass in the middle aisle and partly covered. He draws the shields he saw and corrects Thorpe in so doing, as the shield below the male effigy is clearly Pekham quartering Morant and impaling Culpeper (*argent a bend engrailed gules*). All the shields Fisher drew are now lost. The one covered in his time is still in the slab over the lady's head and is Culpeper. There is now fixed in the slab over the head of the male effigy a shield of Horne belonging to No. IX. The shields were lost, as were the children, when Waller saw the brass in 1840.

Reginald Pekham is in armour very similar to No. IX., but the armour of the forearm shows better from the rather different position of the hands and the dagger is seen with its scarf. The squared-toed sabbatons are ridged and studded between the bandings. The upper part of the effigy is covered by the tabard, with the owner's arms thrice repeated, once on the front and once on each of the sleeves. They are Pekham and Morant quarterly as on the shield once over his head. Figures in tabards are not common in Kent. There are examples at Beckenham and at Milton-next-Sittingbourne.

The lady is in a handsome cloak falling down to the ground, embroidered with the bend engrailed of the Culpepers on each side. She wears the kennel headdress and a gown similar to No. IX., with an elaborate broad worked girdle with a clasp arranged as three large roses in triangle, from which hang by chains a floral ornament probably of metal. The lady's feet are

covered with somewhat inelegant square-toed shoes. The two sons beneath are exactly like the sons on No. IX.

The brass is illustrated in *Belcher, Vol. I., No. 225*, but he has omitted the shield and put in some children.

See a reproduction from a photograph in Mr. Druitt's book (*ut supra*), p. 278.

XI.

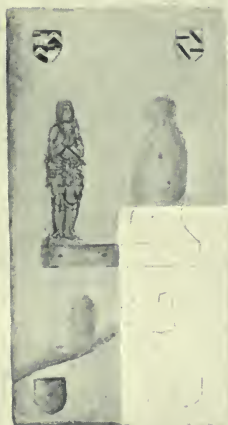
Thorpe gives this inscription :—

Of your cheryte pray for the soule of Jamys Peckham
esquyer and Agnes his wyfe ; the which Jamys decessed
the v. day of August the yere of oure Lord God
M. CCCC XXXII. on whose soules and all chrystyn
Jesu habe mercy. Amen.

The date is corrected above ; Thorpe gives it as 1533, but Weever as 1532, which is clearly right, as James Pekham's will was made 2 Aug., 1532, 24 Hen. 8 and proved 7 Feb., 1532-3.

Thorpe found the brass in the middle aisle with two shields of arms below the inscription.

Fisher found it also in the "middle aile" but part was covered. All was gone but the male effigy and two shields of arms. These are Pekham quartering Morant (as in VIII.) over the male effigy and Isley quartering Freningham (or Farningham) over the female effigy which was gone. This shield is still in the slab ; the other has gone astray and is in the indent below the inscription of No. IX. The arms (*ermine a fess gules*) of Isley are well known ; see *Arch. Cant. IV.*, 220. After Roger Isley inherited the Freningham or Farningham estates as heir of entail to John de Freningham the Isleys quartered *ermine a bend gules* the arms of Freningham. Hasted in his list of sheriffs and again at page 302 of his first volume blunders in ascribing to this family the arms of Framlingham which causes T. S. to insert a testy correction in the margin. Unluckily Hasted has misled many persons since, including so high an authority as Mr. Willement, who in his *Heraldic Notices of*



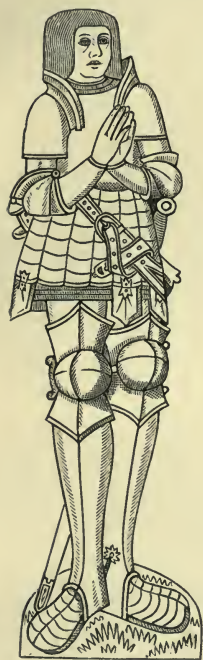
WROTHAM.

JAMES PEKHAM, 1532, and w. AGNES (eff. lost).

About one-eighth full size.

(From Fisher's drawing.)

Canterbury Cathedral calls the arms of Framlingham (*a fess between three Cornish choughs*) the arms of Fremingham and *ermine a bend gules* the arms of Isley, when in fact that is the coat of Freningham, as is clear from the seal No. 1 in *Plate V, Arch. Cant. III.*, 144. The coat of Isley is not in the cloisters at Canterbury. Isley quartering Freningham appears on a brass at Sundridge.



JAMES PEKHAM,
1532.
WROTHAM.

All that remains of the brass besides the shields is the effigy of James Pekham, who is in armour and looks even more ungainly than his male relations in No. IX. and No. X. Still the detail of the armour is interesting. He wears his hair long and the head is bare. Round the neck is the mail collar and the breastplate is rounded and not ridged, and does not come very low down, but it is joined above the waist by an extraordinary skirt, which appears to be made of small plates consisting of laminated hoops, fastened together by sliding rivets. Below the skirt is the very narrow edging of mail, and in front and at the sides over this, and far below it hangs tuilettes of a single plate hinged to the bottom of the skirt. Haines (Vol. i., 232) suggests that this skirt "is perhaps intended for a skirt of lamboys, which was a puckered skirt of cloth or velvet worn over the thighs and sometimes imitated in plate armour."

The shoulders are covered with plates of metal having raised ridges of curved metal rising towards the ear. The elbow pieces are of an extraordinary shape. On the dexter side appears the head of the dagger, and on the sinister the pommel of the sword. This passes behind the legs to the ground, being suspended from a broad belt, studded with metal, the long end being turned under and arranged in a loop. The knee pieces are huge and extend nearly up to the skirt. The feet are covered with broad sabbatons and the artist has so arranged one leg that the spur below is running into the other leg. The whole effigy may be compared with the one on

the brass of Sir William Scott, 1524, at Brabourne, illustrated in *Arch. Cant.* X., p. 264.

The brass is illustrated in *Belcher*, Vol. I., No. 223, but he has omitted the shield.

Mr. Druitt (*ut supra*) reproduces the effigy at p. 177.

The woodcut is from Haines's (*l. c.*).

XII.

The inscription runs :

HERE LYETH ENTERED THE BODYES OF WILLM CLERKE
OF WROTHA IN ^EY COUNTY OF KENT ESQ^R & ANN HIS WIFE
^EY DAUGHTER OF HUGH CARTHRIGHT OF OSSINGTON IN THE
COUNTIE OF NOTTINGHA ESQ BY WHOM HE HAD ISSUE
2 SONNES & 10 DAUGHTERS ^EY SAID WILLM DEPTED THIS
LIFE ^EY 23TH DAY OF MARCH A^O 1611 IN THE 76 YEARE
OF HIS AGE AND ^EY SAID ANN DECEASED THE 31 OF DEC^{BER}
IN THE 46 YEARE OF HIR AGE

The slab on which the brass is, is 6½ feet × 3 feet, now lying almost under the last arch to the east separating the nave from the south aisle. Thorpe notes it in the south cross aisle so that it may have been close to its present position. Thorpe does not say anything about the shields of arms, so they may then have been covered. Waller does not mention them, so they were, no doubt, covered in 1840. He found the brass in the nave.

Above the inscription are effigies of William and Ann. Midway between them and just above their feet is a scroll not quite horizontal bearing the inscription :

WHEN CHRIST W^{CH} IS OUR LIFE SHALL APPEARE THE
SHALL WEE ALSO APPEARE WTH HIM IN GLORIE

Just in front of the mouth of the male effigy on a schedule which runs upwards above his head are the words :

I KNOW ^TY MY REDEEMER LIVETH

and on a similar schedule from the woman's mouth :

I REJOYCE ONELY IN THE LORD



ARMS OF CLERKE OF FORD IMPALING WILSFORD

FROM BRASS TO

WM. CLERKE, 1611, at WROTHAM.

(About one-half full size.)

Above these schedules and above the heads of the effigies are two plates of brass each 7 inches \times 7 inches, containing shields of arms in elaborate frames with mottoes poorly cut underneath the shields on the bottom part of frames.

The coat of arms over the man's head is quarterly of six impaling Wilsford. The dexter is quarterly of six, viz:

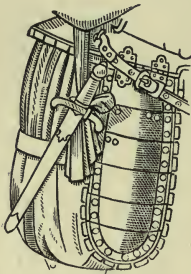
- (1) *Or, a bend engrailed azure, charged with a cinquefoil of the field.*
Clerke of Ford in Wrotham.
- (2) *Azure, billety and a cross or.*
Tatesham.
- (3) *Or, on a cross sable, five crescents argent.*
Ellis.
- (4) *Gules, seven lozenges or 3, 3, and 1.*
Ferrers of Badesley and W. Peckham.
- (5) *Or, a cross flory gules.*
Frevile.
- (6) *Or, a saltire engrailed sable.*
Botetourt.

In connection with these quarterings of Clerke it may be remarked that the second quarter is often *argent, on a chevron gules, between three columbines azure, as many crescents or*; and this coat is also impaled by Watton and Selby. So it appears probable that it may be described as Clerke ancient.

The sinister the impaled coat of Wilsford is *gules, a chevron engrailed between three leopards' faces or*. Underneath is a motto in French *il est come dieu pest* where *come* seems to be the same word as *comme* in modern French and *pest* for *peut*.

On the plate over the woman's head these arms:—*Ermine, a fess between three fire balls sable, flaming proper*; for Cartwright. Underneath is the motto *generosus ut ignis*. Beneath the inscription on a long rectangular plate are two sons facing a row of ten daughters, all standing on a checkered floor. The two sons are standing half turned towards the daughters. They are bare-headed and in cloaks that come down to their knees over doublets and trunk hose, and they wear jack boots. The daughters are also half turned to the sons. They are bare-headed and wear dresses exactly like their mother above. The husband and wife above stand on little oval perches.

They are half turned to one another, the husband being in full armour of the period with a bare head and short hair. He has a ruff round his neck above his steel gorget. His breastplate has a well-defined ridge, and is covered at the shoulders by large laminated pauldrons, fastened to the shoulders by arming points, and with edges fringed by the scalloped border of the lining beneath. Underneath the bottom of the breastplate come the trunk hose or large breeches which are puffed and slashed; these are seen behind, while in front of the thighs hang to the knee, being hinged to the front of the breastplate, two broad laminated tassets rounded at the bottom and fringed like the shoulder-pieces with escallops. These are kept in position by a strap attached about the middle of the tasset and running round



DAGGER, &c.
WM. CLERKE, 1611
WROTHAM.

behind. The position of the effigy allows a good view of the dagger with its small scarf attached carried from under the elbow. See the illustration of this detail from *Haines I.*, 237. The sword belt is seen coming round the waist, but only the handle of the sword can be seen. A guard hilt has probably been broken off. Underneath the trunk hose the plate arming the lower thigh, knee, and leg is very well seen, and so is the laminated covering for the foot. The figure is an excellent example of the armour of the period of which there are many good examples in Kent.

The lady may be compared with Aphra Hawkins, 1605, at Fordwich. She wears her hair brushed back from the face with the later form of Paris head with the shadde, bonne-grace, or lappet, turned up from behind and thrown over the top of the head. She wears a large ruff and the sleeves to her dress are puffed at the top and ornamented with an edge of what is probably embroidery. The stomacher is ornamented in horizontal lines and small bows or rosettes down the middle. The farthingale is small and the dress below it is not opened in front, so that no elaborately embroidered petticoat appears.

The brass is illustrated in *Belcher, Vol. I., No. 222*, but he has put the shields in the wrong place.



ARMS OF NORTON OF BOUGHTON MONCHELSEA
FROM BRASS TO
ELIZTH. CRISPE, 1615, AT WROTHAM.
(About one-half full size.)

XIII.

The inscription runs :—

HERE LYETH ELIZABETH THE WIFE OF
HENRY CRISPE OF WROTHĀ GENTLEM
THE YOUNGEST DAUGHT^R OF JOHN NORTŌ
OF BOUGHTON MOUNCHELSEY ESQ^R
SHE DIED ' ^E XITH OF NOVEMB A^O
DOM 1615

This brass is recorded in *Reg. Roff.* as being in the North Isle. Mr. Waller did not see it so it was probably then covered. It is now to the north of the brass No. IX., nearly under the easternmost arch separating the nave from the north aisle. It is on a slab 3 feet broad by 7 feet long. Above the inscription is the effigy of Elizabeth Crispe. At the level of her knee, on the dexter side, on a small plate of brass-coved at the top, is the representation of five sons, and on the sinister a square plate of brass bearing a representation of a row of four daughters.

Above the head of the effigy is a shield of arms $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches across at the top and five inches deep, charged with a *chevron between three crescents* for Norton of Boughton Monchelsea. The arms of that family are blazoned by Hasted (Vol. ii., p. 404) as *argent, a chevron between three crescents azure*.



ELIZTH. CRISPE,
1615.
WROTHAM.

The effigy of Mrs. Crispe is an exceedingly interesting example of the female costume of the reign of James I. She has the dress cut rather short, so as not to touch the ground and to show the bottom of the boot. She wears a farthingale just sufficiently large to puff out the dress below the waist, and make it hang with a broad width in front and in folds at the sides. The divided front width is kept together by a large number of very elaborate bows, which are continued above on the stomacher running up to the ruff round the neck. Round the shoulders is a mantle just falling to the elbow in front and down the back behind, to which is attached a monstrous hood, apparently of a stiffened material, the point coming half way down the forehead, while the sides stand out like the hood of a cobra.

The brass is illustrated in *Belcher I., No. 221*, but he has omitted the shield, as has Mr. Druitt, who, at p. 290 of his book already cited, reproduces the brass from a direct photograph.

NOTES ON THE PERSONS COMMEMORATED.

 Nos. I, II, AND III.

These lost brasses commemorate three rectors, and can be conveniently dealt with together. The earliest of the three, Roger de Stratton, is given in Mr. Fielding's list at p. 305 of *The Records of Rochester*, as appointed in 1329. In a manuscript list made by Mr. Frampton, hanging in the church, he notes that a person of this name was S.T.P. and chancellor of Oxford in 1329.

John Sundressh (No. II.) is said in the same MS. list to have come by an exchange on the 18 Sep., 1396, with Robt. de Faryngton. Mr. Fielding does not seem to agree with this, and puts in Hugh Wotton as rector between Faryngton and Sundressh. The will of this rector (*P.C.C. 5 Luffenham, fol. 38*) is so interesting that it is worth printing at length. It was made on 21 Feb., 1425, and proved 29 June, 1426. It will be found as an appendix to this paper. It mentions property at Crowland which may be identified with the Crowsland of the Ordnance Survey. It also mentions Roghye, a borough in Wrotham, the name of which is variously spelt as Rougghey, Roughway, and the like. The will indicates that John Chepsted and his mother were near relatives of John Sundressh. As the testator leaves a bequest to the church of Sundridge it may be inferred that he was born in that parish and derived his name from it.

Thomas Gawge came in 1460, and an account of him is given by Mr. Frampton (*Arch. Cant. XXVIII., 315*) in his article on Wye College, of which Gawge was Master. He appears to have been an Oxford man and fellow of Merton. Being B.D. on 31 May, 1458, he supplicates for D.D., and by grace 13 March, 1458, he is dispensed from the exercise for D.D., and the degree is conferred on him without any exercise on condition that he pays 20s. for repairing the book in

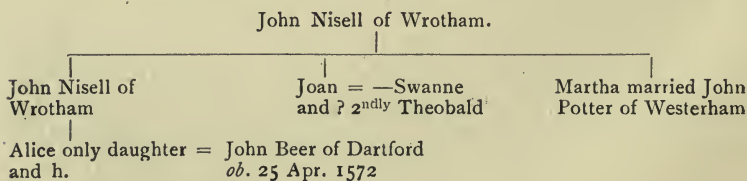
St. Katherine's Chapel. He was Chancellor to the Duchess of York, mother of King Edw. IV. (Cecily, daughter of Ralph Nevil by Joan Beaufort, daughter of John of Gaunt). Gawge seems to have been a considerable pluralist. His will made 22 Oct., and proved 30 Oct., 1470 (*P.C.C.* 31 *Godyn*), is short, directs his burial in the Chancel of the church of S. George in Wrotham, and bequeaths a piece of land "lyyng to a pece of land called the Rede," to find a lamp to burn before St. George for ever. His executors were Adam Gawge, "my cousin," and John Smyth.

NOS. IV. AND V.

Brass No. IV. in the list cannot be identified, and the next, No. V., can be dealt with along with VII. to XI., as they are all memorials to members or connections of one family.

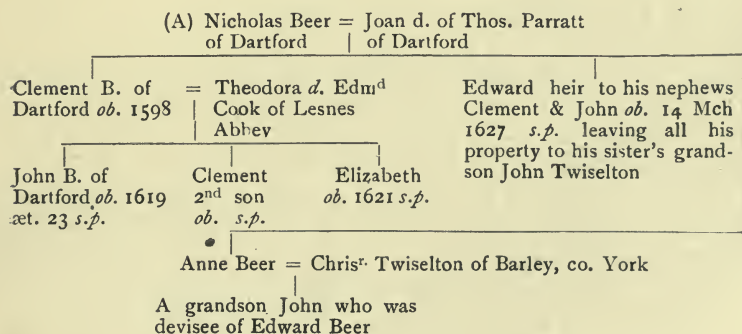
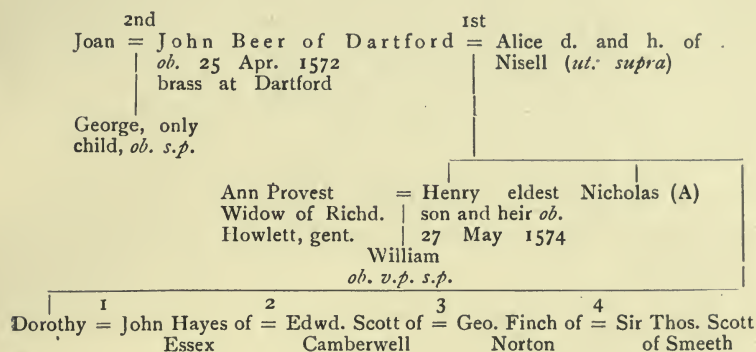
No. VI.

The family of Nisell which existed at Wrotham in the 15th century has left few traces behind it. The name does not occur in many documents and these throw little light on the family itself. They appear to have owned Wrotham Place. The information that Hasted has supplied about the family is most limited. In his account of them (Vol. II., p. 236, note (*h*)), he says their arms were *argent a hog erect*, but this is a slip and he knew better, for he correctly states twice in his first volume at pp. 223 and 351 that the Nisell arms are *gules, three garbs or, a chief ermine*, and these arms are quartered by the Beers, the Theobalds, and by other Kentish families. No Nisell will has been found. This pedigree is given by T. S.



This may be correct, but it suffers from a lack of dates and does not justify Theobald and Potter in quartering Nisell. It

must be assumed at present that the John who heads the pedigree was one of the sons shown on the brass at Wrotham. It may be worth while to carry on the Beer pedigree for a few generations, remarking in passing that the arms of Beer of Dartford were *arg. a bear salient sable muzzled or, a canton ermine* (the canton sometimes *gules charged with five escallops* as on a brass at Dartford) which explains Hasted's slip noted above.



NOS. V. AND VII. TO XI.

These can all be dealt with together in an account of a family whose name was spelt as Peckham, Pecham, Pekham, and in various other ways. The way in which a name is spelt is not usually of any importance. It is often spelt in different ways in the same document. So in these notes the spelling Pekham has

been adopted throughout (except in quoted passages) as being one of the shortest and as being justified by the earliest brass. The history may be started by a passage from Weever, who states in his notes at Wrotham, p. 326, that (spelling modernised), "Here are two tombs in the Churchyard and near to the Churchdoor the one of which (saith *Francis Thinne*, Lancaster Herald) was erected to the memory of *Martin Peckham* esquire; the other to *Margerie Peckham* his wife; by the marriage of which *Margerie* ample revenues came to the family of the *Peckhams* she being daughter and heir to—Yaldham, Lord of the manor of Yaldham. *Glover Somerset Herald*, in his collections, saith, that *John Peckham* did hold the manor of West Peckham in the first of *Henry* the third. But certain it is that John Peckham Archbishop of Canterbury in the reign of Edward the first was the first man that advanced his name to those great possessions which his posterity enjoyed even till these our times."

It is possible not to be very confident about this connection. There seems little doubt that the Archbishop bore for his arms *sable, a chevron or, between three crosses croiset argent*, which in no way suggests the arms of the family of Yaldham, nor do the arms given as those of John de Pekham in the Dering Roll, *azure six annulets or* suggest any connection with the later Pekhams, though doubtless some of them bore *an annulet for difference* on their shields. But see the subject alluded to in a note to p. 11 of *Arch. Cant.* XI. The connection of a family of de Pekham with Yaldham started according to Hasted with the marriage of Martin de Pekham with Margery, d. and coh. of Sir Thomas de Aldeham, temp. Edw. II.

There is an interesting series of charters in the British Museum which throws some doubt on this story which Hasted copied from Philipot, who gives no authority for it and it is a curious circumstance that the Pekhams never quartered the arms of Aldham which, if the story is true, they were entitled to do. It is in fact pure fiction, for almost complete information may be gained about Sir Thos. de Aldham from the Inquisitions *post mortem*; from the Patent and Close Rolls; and from the other volumes printed in the Rolls publications. See Appendix I.

Sir Thos. de Aldham's manor had eventually become known as St. Cleres, and at a later date the name of Little Aldham is given to some Pekham property "once Achard de Aldhams." This property was bought of Achard de Aldham in 1338 *12 Edw. III.*, when there is a fine (*No. 370*) by which Sir Wm. Morant knt., buys to himself and his heirs, with warranty against the heirs of Achard, ten shillings rent and the rent of 5 hens, 30 eggs, and 1 lb. of cummin in Wrotham, with homage and service of John de Pekham, Wm. and Alexr. bros. of the said John and their heirs for tenements formerly held of Achard in Wrotham. Sir William gave Achard twenty marks. This change in the name of the property involves confusion if it is not borne in mind when examining later documents.

Great or East Aldham in Wrotham, which was at an early date the Pekhams, is dealt with in some of the charters above mentioned. They appear to have come from Surrenden and are to be found in *Add. Ch. 16,495 seqq.* They are dated by the authorities of the museum as temp. Edward I.

The first (16,495) is a grant by Bartholomew, son of Achard de Audeham, to Martin de Pekham (son of Robert), and Margery his wife, daughter of Henry de Schornes and William their son, of lands, carefully described by metes and bounds, in Wrotham and the "borga de Audeham" for £8 a year. Some of them the grantor had bought of the heirs of Ivo de Audeham and part of them lay next to lands of the grantor's brother Guy. The witnesses are Nich. de Hesse, Peter de Croyland, John Assclyn, and others. Nich. de Hesse, who appears in others as Nich. de Eyssche, is no doubt Nich. de Ash, while Peter probably derives his name from the place Crowland, met with in the Sundressh will (*infra*).

In another charter (16,501), John de Frenyngham, son of Matthew de Heyham and coheir of Magister Ralph de Frenyngham, grants to Martin de Pekham, Margery his wife, and Henry and William, their sons, a tenement in Wrotham, the witnesses being John de Planat, Math. de Assche and Richard de Curtone.

Another (16,503) is an undertaking by Henry de Schornes to pay 24 marcs on the marriage of Margery, his daughter, with

Martin de Pekham ; such payment to be made in Martin's house at Aldeham. The witnesses are Dom. William, Vicar of East Malling and Dean of Shoreham; John, Vicar of the church of Wrotham and others. The date is probably 1282.

Another (16,505) is a grant by Sir Walter Boys, knt., and Mabel, his wife, daughter of the late Sir John de Audeham, knt., to Martin de Pekham, son of Robert, of the manor of "Estaudeham," the witnesses being Sir Robt. de Crevequer, knt.; Sir Thos. de Audeham, knt.; Sir John de Pekham, knt.; Master Gilbert, Vicar of Wrotham; Dom. Richard, Rector of Kemsing; Achard de Aldham and John de Pekham, clericus; and there is a fine at Westminster "in Oct. St. Hilarii," 3 Edw. I. (1275), giving effect to this grant.

In another charter, *Add. Ch.* 16,183, as in 16,505, Martin is described as *clericus*, which is disconcerting until it is found to be an error of a copyist. In the actual fine Martin is not so described.

In another charter (16,507), dated 1290, Achard de Aldeham grants in free marriage with his daughter Amabil to Rich. de Pynnington, a messuage in Aldeham, among the witnesses being Thos. de Audeham and Robert de Audeham.

In 1296 there is a grant (16,508) by Guy de Eldham, of all his lands at Mapeldrewelle, in Wrotham, for 45 years, at a rent to Martin de Pekham and Margery, his wife.

Henry de Schornes is elsewhere described as *Miles*; and Achard de Aldham had a wife Gundreda. Both Achard and Gundreda seem to have died before 1296.

A charter in the same collection (16,472) of 1317-1318, is a grant by William, son of the late James atte Hale, of property in Seal to Margery, widow of Martin de Pekham, and in 1310 there is a grant executed at Aldham (16,459), by John de South-assche, to Margery de Pekham, of his manor of Southash and other lands. The witnesses are important people, Sir Adam de Chevening, Sir Wm. de Creye, and Sir Wm. de Chelesfeud, all

knights. Achard de Aldham is also a witness. In the same year there is a fine (*Arch. Cant. XI.*, 338) about some lands in Kemsing, North Ash and "Essherst," to which Margery de Pekham is defendant, which looks like a settlement of some lands on her daughter Ellen and her daughter's husband John, son of Ralph de Ash. It may be concluded that this Margery was widow of Martin de Pekham, so that he must have been dead in 1310. In 1346, at the knighting of the Black Prince, John de Pekham pays ten shillings for a quarter of a fee which Martin de Pekham held in Yaldham, so it may be inferred that John was son and heir of Martin. This is clearly shown and the tenure of this manor of Yaldham is established by a case reported in the Year Book 4, Edw. II., which is published in the series of the Selden Society. John de Pekham brought an action against Nicholas Poynz for distraining 14 June, 1309, in the vill of Wrotham, in a place called Aldham, one of John's beasts. In defence Nicholas states that John holds of Nicholas land in the vill aforesaid by homage and fealty, and the service of half a knight's fee and scutage, and doing service to Nicholas' court of Lullingstone Castle, of which services one Hugh, the father of Nicholas, was seized by the hand of one Martin, father of John, whose heir he is. The defence then goes on to allege that the King had issued his writ for having aid for marrying his first born daughter; that John had to pay 10s. to Nicholas and did not, so Geoffrey Albard, the King's bailiff, distrained. It is to be observed that John de Pekham seems to have admitted he owed 5/- and had paid it, so the question was merely one of amount. It is clear then that Yaldham was held as of the manor of Lullingstone Castle, which seems to have been the name of the Poynz manor, in Shoreham. The aid in respect of which the demand was made seems to have been that mentioned in *Arch. Cant. X.*, p. 105, of 18 Edw. I (1290). But that date does not well correspond with a distress in 1309.

Hasted, in his account of the family, adopts another error of Philipot, and makes this John father of a Reginald, and Reginald father of James. The name Reginald becomes so popular in the family later that great care has to be exercised to keep them distinct, but it is quite erroneous to insert one here and make him father of James, M.P., in 1377. Mr. Cave Browne thus

speaks of him, *Arch. Cant. XXI.*, 214, "Jacobus de Pekham, of Peckham in Hadlow, and Yaldam, in Wrotham, Chivaler, grandson of Sir John de Peckham, knighted by Richard I. at Acre, *Conservator Pacis* under Edw. III. and sheriff 1379 and 1388." There is no evidence that he was of Peckham in Hadlow, or that he was Chivaler, and it seems on the face of it unlikely that he was grandson of a man living before 1200, and it has been noted above that Sir John de Pekham is a witness circa 1275. It is possible that this witness is the John de Pekham of West Peckham, about whom information can be obtained by the inquisition after his death in 1292-3. He married twice. By the first wife he had two daughters, Joan and Mary. Joan married Nicholas Pessun and had a son Henry Pessun (Pesshun, Peisshun), aged 19, in 1292-3. Mary married and had a son (aged 15) Adam, who is elsewhere (Fine Rolls) called Adam de Brom. By the second wife Maud, he had a daughter Joan, aged 1½ years at the date of the inquisition (*Inq. p. m.*, 33 *Ed. I.*) As in 1297 the lands were equally divided between Henry and Adam, the daughter by Maud must have died young. In 1279 there is found on the Patent Rolls a pardon to Richard, son of Hamo Pecche, for the death of John, son of John de Pekham, killed by misadventure. This may account for John de Pekham, of West Peckham, having no male heir, but the inquisition establishes that he could not have been a direct ancestor of Jas. de Pekham. That he was a relative is very probable, though the connection cannot be traced. This James, who was son of John de Pekham and grandson of Martin de Pekham, is found as M.P. also in 1372, 1377, 1382, 1387 and 1388, and was for many years from 1378 onwards down to 1393, if not later, a Justice of the Peace and was in commission of array, and for the survey of posts, and for guarding against invasion. Judging from his companions on these commissions he was a man of some importance. A curious sidelight on the state of the county is thrown by the entry in 1384, on the Patent Rolls, of a pardon to Thos. atte Raven for various improprieties *inter alia*, for having on the feast of SS. Peter and Paul, 5 Rich. II, coerced Thos. Tryvet, knight; Thos. de Cobeham, knt; John de Frenyngham; James de Pekham; and others of the county, and imprisoned them till they took oath to be of his assembly.

In 1373 there is a writ in the *Flores* relating to the Church

of Orpington, and the right of presentation to it addressed to Thos. Morant, Chivaler, James Pekham, John Isley and others, so James Pekham must have been knighted, if at all, after 1373. Sir Roger Digge in his will 5 Jan., 1375 (*Testamenta Vetusta*, I., 89) mentions James de Pekham as his feoffee. The Digges' connection may account for James Pekham's name and arms being in the windows of Barham church, as the Digges owned Barham. Sir Roger Digge had married Albina the widow of Simon de Chepstede, and the families of Digge and Chepstede were both closely connected with Wrotham. In 1357 Jas. de Pekham by fine (31 *Edw. III. No. 1132*), buys property in Wrotham and Ightham from Gilbt. Quyntyn and Joan his wife. It was the wife's property.

James de Pekham added large possessions to his family estate by marrying Lora, (widow of Sir Thomas Cawne,) who was d. and h. of Sir Thomas Morant, of Morant's Court in Chevening, and who added to the Pekham arms the quartering of Morant (seen on the brasses) of *Gules, on a chevron argent, three talbots passant sable*. The seal of this James de Pekham and that of Sir William Morant are both in Plate III. of vol. III. of *Arch. Cant.*, and in Warehorne church the arms of both families are still to be seen according to *Arch. Cant.*, IV., 100. Lora Morant it is said brought half Warehorne manor and advowson, *inter alia*, to the Pekhams. The advowson and the manor are certainly mentioned in wills of later date. The marriage took place before 1377, as in that year there is a charter (*Harl. Ch. G. 5*) by which Jas. de Pekham and Lora his wife constitute John Baret their attorney to receive seisin of the manor of Hastingh. The City of London, letter book H., gives another curious sidelight which almost fixes the date of the marriage. It appears that John Roos "esquier," had conspired with one John Ormesby to forge a bond, whereby Lora, wife of Jas. de Pekham, acknowledged herself in debt before her marriage to the said John Roos in £1,200. Under colour of this bond Jas. de Pekham was arrested on the 25th July, 1377, and sent to the comptor in Milk Street in the city. John Roos confessed the forgery and stood in the pillory with the forged bond round his neck, while James got £10 damages for the false imprisonment.

By a charter (*Add. Ch. 36,865*) made at Wrotham 1st Aug.,

1396, Emma, widow of John de Blaksole, of Wrotham, grants to Jas. de Pekham; Thos. his son; John Granger, rector of Addington; Stephen de Norton; David Stydulf; and John Charltone, a tenement called Coppynge and all her lands, &c., in Shipbourne.

The will of this James de Pekham of Wrotham made "*die mercuri in festo scorum Nerei Achillei atque Pancrasii martyr*" (12 May), 1400, is registered at Lambeth (176*b* Reg. Arundel i.) having been proved at Cobham, 20 November, 1400. The testator desires to be buried in the churchyard at Wrotham and provides for masses for the souls of various relations, viz., Margaret and Lora, his wives; John and Ellen, his father and mother; Agnes and Joan, his sisters; and John, his brother. He also cares for the souls of William and Alexander de Pekham and of Martin and Margaret de Pekham. He does not state the relationship of these de Pekhams, but that can be established from a charter dated 5 Oct., 1363, abstracted by T. S. (*Add. MS.* 33,890, p. 295) by which Jas. de Pekham quit claimed to Joan, wife of Sir Reg. de Cobham, an estate in Wrotham, Stanstead, Ightham and Kingsdown, formerly allotted to the said Reginald in partition between him and "John de Pekham, my father, and Alexander, my uncle, made of lands which formerly belonged to Martin de Pekham, my grandfather, and Margery, his wife, my grandmother." From the Close Rolls in 1342 a little more specific confirmation is gained from entries whereby Reginald de Cobham, knt., acknowledges that he owes Wm., son of Martin de Pekham of Wrotham £100 and John de Pekham and Alexander, his brother, £40, while John, son of Martin de Pekham of Wrotham, and Alexander, another son of Martin, acknowledge that they owe their brother, Master Wm. de Pekham, 100 marks. This looks as if Wm. de Pekham was in orders. A Wm. de Pekham was rector of Kingsnorth in 1345 when he had from the Pope an extension to nine years of the six years he had already been absent from his benefice while studying civil law at Oxford. He stuck to the profits of his benefice, though absent till the end of the three years, when he resigned, being it may be assumed unable to drag himself away from Oxford. Robert de Pekham gets the living of Kingsnorth in 1348. Alexander de Pekham is mentioned in 1352.

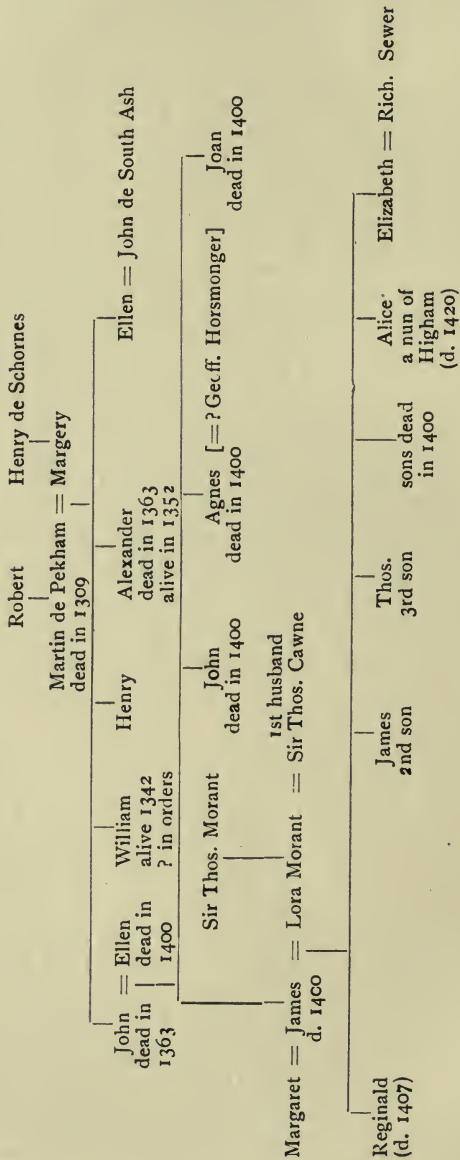
Reverting to the will of James de Pekham, masses are also directed for the souls of Thomas Chauns, Simon Jekyn, Thos. Covene, James Bokehuis and Joan his wife, and for the souls of all the testators' relations (*consanguinei*). There are also found mentioned therein his sons Thomas, Reginald and James, and Alice his daughter (a nun at Higham), and Elizabeth his daughter and her husband, Richd. Sewer. Of the will Dns. John Thorston, chaplain of the collegiate church of Cobham, and John Kirkeby, "dns. de Hortone," are the executors and Stephen Norton the supervisor. The executors are directed to have four rings of gold made, very subtilly worked; on each is to be written *pensez de moy* and these are to be given to John de Fermyngham, John Culpeper of "Oxenode," William Makenade, and Thos. Brokehill. A priest is to celebrate at Wrotham for 6 years for the soul of Edmund Stepilgate and for the souls of all those to whom "in any way I am bound" (*teneor*). Laurence Eyton is to help the executors.

To the will, which is in Latin, is a codicil also in Latin dated 30th September, 1400, by which Reginald his son gets 10 oxen of the testator's cattle at Chevening, and which gives his executors a direction to buy two stones, one to place "on the grave of my sons buried in the churchyard of Cobham" and the other on the testator's grave. These are to cost 20 marcs. He directs his executors to distribute "*omnes meos libros gallicos scientibus illos occupare.*"¹

Then follows the direction about the lands of the testator, which is in Norman French, being made Monday next after the Assumption of the B. V. M. 1 Hen. IV. The feoffees are to hold all the lands for six years and then to enfeof Reginald, his son in tail male, in his manors of Aldham, Blacksole and Goldsmythes and all his lands in Everhamme, Stonpette, Fotes, Ightham, Wynnefeld, Heghcrouche and Le Sele, but Reginald is to make an estate to James, his brother, of all his part of the lands which were inherited after the death of his mother, Lora, in the manor of Chevening and in the manor of Warehorne. James also gets in tail male Newenham, Romesole or Romshedde, the great mershe in Offord and Pelesholte in Wrotham.

¹ This seems an early example of the affection of the educated English gentleman for French novels.

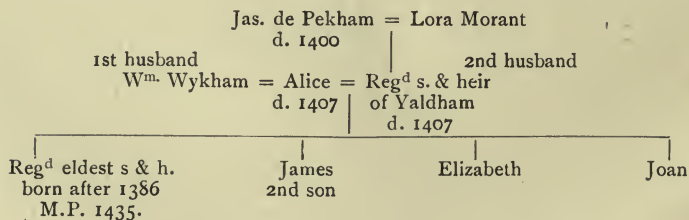
This exceedingly interesting will and the other documents alluded to establish this pedigree.



It may be possible to connect the John de Pekham, who is the testator James' brother, with the John de Pekham, who is in 1390 buyer for the household under the Statute of Purveyance (36 *Edw. III.*) and who is mentioned in 1393 in a licence for Thos. Pacherst and John his brother, and Thos. Clerk, son of Adam Clerk, of the parish of Staplehurst, to enfeof John de Pekham of one-third of the manor of West Bramlyng held in chief. In a later entry the manor is described as *alias* Pympe. This is no doubt the one-third of the manor of West Barming, or Jennings Court, which about this period Hasted (Vol. II., 154) cannot trace the descent of. Further, this John may be identified with the John Pekham, who appears in No. 123 of *Select Cases in Chancery* 1304-1471, published by the Selden Society. The case states that John Pekham enfeofed Reg. Pympe and Walter Judde in certain lands in Kent on condition, *inter alia*, that when the lands were sold he who should be nearest in blood to the said John should have £40. The case then alleges that the lands were sold and that Reginald Pympe has in his hands 500 marks, the proceeds of the sale. John Horsmonger puts in his claim as kinsman and heir of John Pekham. He claims as son of Thos. Horsmonger, son of Thomas, son of Agnes, late wife of Geoffrey Horsmonger, and says she was sister of Thos. Pekham, father of the said John Pekham. From the pedigree above it looks as if this is where the mistake came in and that Agnes was sister of John and not his aunt.

Reginald, the eldest son and heir of James de Pekham, did not survive his father long, as he died between the 13th Oct. and the 18th Nov., 1407, making his will on the feast of the translation of St. Edward the King and Confessor (13 Oct.) in that year, and probate of it was granted at Halling, the 14th Jan. following (*Lambeth reg. Arundel*, i. 250b). It is very short, and after directing his burial in the churchyard at Wrotham, and leaving the usual legacies for pious uses, including 40s. for the fabric of Chevening Church, he leaves to Alice his wife all his cattle "in my manor of Aldham and Goldsmythes." His wife gets the residue, and is executrix with John Sundressh, rector of Wrotham, and Richard Sewer. His wife seems to have died almost immediately afterwards, for she makes her will on the 18th Nov., 1407, from which it is clear

that her husband was dead. The will was proved with her husband's on the 14th Jan. following. She describes herself as widow of Regd. Pekham, and makes the will at Aldham, in the parish of Wrotham, license having been asked and obtained from "the occupiers all my goods within Realm." She desires to be buried next her husband in the churchyard of Wrotham, and leaves 100 marcs each to her daughters Elizabeth and Joan for their marriage. She directs that a priest should celebrate for her soul and the souls of Wm. Wykham and Regd. de Pekham, her husbands, in the churches of St. Margaret "de Sutwerk," of Wrotham, and of Wykham by turns. She leaves to the fabric of the church at Wrotham, and especially for the "boterasses" round it, 10 marcs, and makes bequests for the churches of Chevening, St. Michael's Wykham, and Tychesey. She cares for her poor tenants at Wykham and Burham. She speaks of her sons Reginald and James, then both under age, and leaves John Sundressh a gilt cup and cover, and makes him executor with John Dowdale, John Hodesole, and Michael, servant of John Dowdale. The last named did not prove. As Reginald was under age, he cannot have been born before 1386. This Reginald seems to have been M.P. in 1435. Mr. Cave Browne describes him as of Boughton Monchelsea, esq. It is clear, however, that he did not own that manor which was then the property of the Wattons. He may, of course, simply have resided there, but there is no reason to suppose he was not heir of Yaldham, which had evidently been settled by feoffees to uses. From his mother's will we get this pedigree:—



It is not absolutely clear that the daughters were by the second husband.

Reginald Pekham, the M.P. in 1435, seems to have married a daughter and heir of Sir John Norton, of Harrietsham, by Joan, daughter of Roger Northwood, who was one of the coheirs of her brother John Northwood, who died in 1416 s. p. If such a marriage took place, it would account for the subsequent connection of the Pekhams with Harrietsham manor.

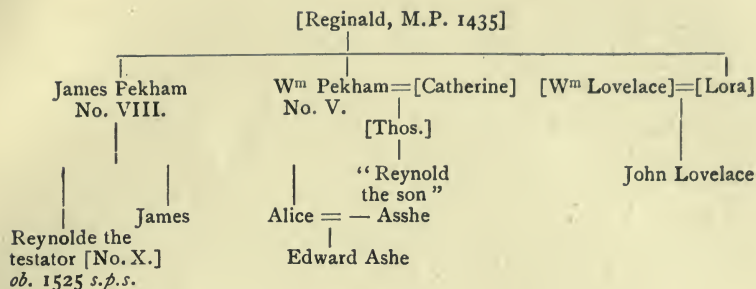
His son James is the next of the family noted as M.P. in 1467 by Mr. Cave Browne, thus: "James Pekham of Yaldham in Wrotham, Esq., Sheriff in 1471. Buried in Wrotham Church." There does not appear to be any reason to doubt that this is No. VIII. He is mentioned in the will of his son James (No. XI.), as is Reginald his father, so the line of descent is clear. His eldest son was Reginald, No. X., who is spoken of on his monument as the elder, and who married Joyce Culpeper. She had been married already to a person whose name appears in the visitation of 1619 (*Harl. Soc. Vol. XLII.*) as "Gerald's Hame of Apledore, in Kent." T. S. gives an illuminating clue when he suggests that this extraordinary christian name was Gervase. This connected with the Stowe addition of Appledore makes it almost certain that the right name was Gervase Horne, who was connected by marriage with the Pekhams. This guess will be found established as correct, *infra*, p. 40, Joyce Culpeper was daughter of Sir Thos. Culpeper (*ob.* 1480) by the daughter and heir of John Bedgebury. She was sister of Sir Alexander Culpeper, of Bedgebury, who married Agnes, daughter of Roger Davy, of Northfleet.

Reginald Pekham, son of James, survived his wife (who died 20 March, 1523), for according to his inscription he died on the 27th Feb., 1525, which must be new style for his will (*P.C.C. 31 Bodfelde*) was made 12 July, 15 Hen. VIII. (1523), and was proved the 17th March, 1524. It is an interesting document in English. He desires to be buried in the church of St. George, Wrotham, beside the grave of his uncle, Wm. Pekham, Esq. (No. V.). He mentions Edwd. Asshe, my sister Alice Asshe's son. He leaves the wardship of "my cosyn Reynold," the son of Thos. Pekham, Esq. (No. IX.), and his lands "as granted to me to my brother James Pekham" till

Reynold is of full age. This ward is throughout the will thereafter referred to as Reynold the son to distinguish him from the testator and also from James's son of the same name. The testator directs that James shall when Reynold the son is of full age repay him all such sums of money as James may make or receive for the marriage of Reynold the son, he discharging and acquitting "my executors against the executors of Sir John Peche, knt., of the sum of 50 marcs, the which shall be due" unto the executors of Sir John in the day of such marriage. This is accounted for by an entry under date 14 Oct., 1515, in the list of papers temp. Henry VIII., published in the Rolls Series of a grant to Sir John Peeche, knt. of the body, of the wardship of Reginald, son and heir of Thos. Pekham. As the testator was esquire of the body, it is clear that he arranged with his comrade to take over the custody and marriage of the rich young heir.

The testator directs his executors to provide a fair stone with the pictures of a man and of a woman, and of "children" therein set of "latyn," this to be laid "over and upon my grave" within the space of six weeks after his death. The testator mentions no children in his will, so it is clear that the two that appear on the slab died *s. p.* before their father, especially as the brother James is made residuary legatee. He is also executor with "my cosyn John Lovelace gent" and Edwd. Asshe.

The overseers of the will are John Roper the elder, esq., attorney general to Henry VIII. and Henry Fane, gent; the witnesses being Sir Mighell Vaughan and Wm. Loveles. The will is followed by the "*ultima voluntas*" also in English and of even date. The testator makes his brother tenant in tail male of all his manors, lands and tenements in Sevenoaks, Chevening, Otford, Shoreham, Ashurst next Dartford, Kingsdown, Seal, Kemsing, Stansted, Wrotham, Ightham, Shepbourne, and "Grete Pekham," a formidable list of parishes testifying to a man of great possessions. The remainders over are to Reynold the son in tail male, and to the heirs of "James Pekham, my father." From this will the following piece of pedigree is established:



where Thomas as well as the other names in brackets have been inserted from other sources. Lora Lovelace married again, as in the *Early Chancery Proceedings* (Bundle 262, No. 32), is a suit by Wm. Founteyn and Katherine his wife, daughter of Rich. Lovelas, mercer, of London, against Sir Wm. Uvedale, knt.; Hen. Hall; John Coke; John Burgeyn; and Reynolde Pekham, feoffees, for forcible entry in the manor of Hever [in Kingsdown] by John, son of Wm., son of Rich. Lovelas; Thos. Hilles; and Lore his wife, previously the wife of Wm. Lovelas. There was a decree adjudging the manor to be Katherine's in 2 Ric. III. (1485). See *Bundle 310, No. 11*.

It may be well to collect here a fact or two about the testator [No. X.] before proceeding further. As his inscription states he was about the Court as esquire of the body of Henry VIII. He was Sheriff in 1508, and was put in the commission of the peace for county Kent on the 23 Sep., 1512, and continuously afterwards. He appears to have had some interest in the manor of Harrietsham, though possibly only as a feoffee. Entries concerning it are in the Patent Rolls under date 1494 and 1523, as the manor was held of the King as of the honour of Peverel.

It is now convenient, leaving the line which has terminated in No. X., to pick up the line of his uncle, No. V., who was cupbearer to Abp. Bouchier and who married a wife named Catherine. In the *Fœdera* under date 1 March, 1473, is an entry that Robert Watton, a tenant in capite, being dead, King Edward IV. granted the wardship and marriage of Katherine, his daughter and heir, and the custody of her lands, to Abp. Bouchier. In 1488, on the 6th Dec., is an entry on the Patent Rolls of a

licence of entry without proof of age for Wm. Pekham, esq., and Catherine his wife, daughter and heir of Robt. Watton, esq., deceased, into the lands of her said father. In the *Transactions of the Monumental Brass Society, Volume VI.*, is a representation of the drawing that Fisher made of the brass of Robt. Watton, 1470, before it was relaid, when it showed an indent for one son and part of the representation of one daughter with her name **Katerina** underneath. It is clear, therefore, that the Watton pedigree as printed [*Arch. Cant. IV.*, 258] is wrong, and that Robert Watton had only one son, who died *s. p. v. p.* and that Robert's heir was his daughter Katherine, who was ward to the Abp., who rewarded his cupbearer by allowing him to marry the heiress. Hasted, if he had studied his own pages, would have suspected some such fact when he noted the number of manors which came from the Wattons to the Peckhams. Crombury¹ in Hadlow, Caustons in Hadlow, Boughton Monchelsea, Hucking, Palster in Wittersham, all illustrate this fact, as does the shield above the head of Thomas Pekham, No. IX.

The will of Robt. Watton is preserved amongst the Rochester wills now at Somerset House (*Vol. III.*, fol. 65a). It was made the 6th Nov., 1470, but the date of probate is not given. The testator desires to be buried in the church of St. Margaret, Adyngton, next the grave of Robt. Watton, "compatri mei," between the chancel and the chapel of the Assumption of the B. V. M. that had lately been there built. He remembers the churches of Ryarsh, Trottesclive, and Offham; the prior and brethren of Aylesford; the master and brethren of Modynden; and the brotherhood of the Blessed Virgin in the church of West Malling. He leaves gifts to John Watton and Edmund Watton, his brothers, and the residue to Alice, his wife, who is executrix with John Clerk, senr., her father. This will is in Latin, as is the "ultima voluntas" which follows it and deals with the landed estate. None of the

¹ This manor was settled by a fine, 22 Edw. III. (*No. 808*), on John de Detling and his wife Joan. Hasted's account of its descent taken from Philipot is wrong. It descended like the manor of Detling, and came to the Wattons through Bennet at Towne who married Wm. Watton, and had by him one son, Robert, and two daughters. By his second wife Anne, Wm. Watton had three sons and two daughters. Both these wives were dead when he made his will (*P.C.C. 13 Godyn.*) There is some reason for thinking that he married a third wife Joan, who after his death married Sir Richard Frogenhall.

manors or larger properties is mentioned. A piece of land in Offham is to go to his wife and afterwards to his daughter Katherine to provide for his anniversary in the church of Wrotham. One John Walkelyn is to get a tenement and garden at Trottesclive late of John Chesman. John Clerk, senr., of Wrotham, is to sell the messuage at Palmstreate in Hadlow to provide for the expenses of the will, and the executors are to receive the eleven marcs, for which the testator seems just to have sold a tenement in Estrete once called Bukherstys.

Two inquisitions were taken on Robt. Watton's death. One a very meagre one by the escheator for Kent, Wm. Clifford, on the 25th Sepr., 11 Ed. 4, and another much fuller by John Clerk, one of the barons of the exchequer, on the 25th Sep. in the following year, at Wrotham. John Chepsted and John Sextayn were both on the jury. The inquisition finds that Robt. Watton held in fee :

(1) The manor of Palster by service of half a knight's fee of the King *in capite*, worth £8.

(2) 200 acres in Wittersham held as half a knight's fee of Thos., Abp. of Canterbury and Cardinal of England, worth £8.

(3) The manor of Congberry held of the Duchess of Buckingham, worth 10 marcs.

(4) The manor of Bocton Monchesey, held of the Duchess of York, worth £8.

The jury do not know the services Robt. Watton owed for (3) and (4), but they find that since his death the Archbishop had taken the profits of (2), (3) and (4), while the King's escheator had taken those of (1).

The jury further found that Robt. Watton held in tail male the manor of Adynton of the Duchess of York. They do not know by what service but find its value is £10, and that John Watton and Edmund Watton had taken the profits since Robt. Watton's death on the 18th Nov., 10 Ed. 4. They find Katherine is his daughter and heir, and is aged 4 years and more at the taking of the inquisition.

Arising out of this inquisition there was apparently a suit in Chancery brought by Edmund Watton against John Clerk, the baron of the exchequer. A note of it is to be found in the list of *Early Chancery Proceedings*, published by the Record Office (*Bundle 47*, No. 217).

The finding in the inquisition about the manor of Addington looks as if that was in strict settlement and that it went first to John, and on his death *s. p.* to Edmund in tail.

On the death of Katherine Pekham there is also an inquest of 5 Nov., 1491, when it is found that she died on the 23rd Aug., 1491, and that Thos. Pekham, æt. 6, is her son and heir, and that she died seised of property in Kent, viz: the manor of Palstre, held of the King *in capite*, 200 acres in Wittersham held of the Abp., the manor of Boughton Monchensie, held of the Duchess of York, [Cecily Nevile, wife of Richard, 3rd Duke of York, mother of Edw. IV.], and the manor of Crokonvery [Crombury in Hadlow], held of Jasper, Duke of Bedford, in right of Lady Katherine, his wife [Katherine Woodville, sister of the Queen of Edw. IV.] By a grant of March 30, 1492, the keeping of the lands in Kent, late of Cath. Pekham tenant in chief, and of the wardship and marriage of Thos., her s. and h., is granted to Reynold Pekham, esq., (no doubt No. X).

Thomas Pekham, the son, No. IX., married one Dorothy, and the slab shows (1) that he belonged to the junior branch, because the Pekham shield bears a crescent for difference; (2) that his mother was a Watton, and an heiress, as he uses Watton impaled in the shield below (now lost, but which T. S. saw in 1832), and (3) that his wife's name was Horne. She died before him in 1512, and they had four sons and one daughter. It is fairly clear that he was the Thos. Pekham whose will [*P.C.C. 6 Holder*] dated 28 April, 1515, was proved 15 May that year. He desires to be buried before the rood beside the body of my wife in the church of St. George, Wrotham. He speaks of the following persons as his cousins, Anne and Katherine Marten, Margaret Bewley, James and Reynold Pekham, and John Lovelace, the last two being executors.

He also speaks of Alice Fane as his sister.

He only mentions Nicholas, "my younger" son, who at the

age of 20 is to get the residue. This looks as if he had only one other son surviving. Lucy, his daughter, is mentioned, who gets £200, a substantial sum in those days, for her marriage. The testator refers to "William, my father," and disposes of manors, &c., "sometyme his," viz: half the manor of Warehorne, the manor of Romescot or Romeschod, Newmans and Broktons in Otford.

As has been noted above, the custody of Reginald, his son and heir, was granted (14 Oct., 1515) to Sir John Peche. In 1531 this Reginald Pekham gets livery of his lands as son and heir of Thos. Pekham, deceased, and brother and heir of Nicholas Pekham, deceased, and kinsman and heir of Wm. Horne, deceased, viz: son of Dorothy, late wife of the said Thos., daughter of Gervaise Horne and sister of the said Wm., the livery including all the possessions of the said Thos. Pekham, Nicholas Pekham or Gervaise Horne, in England, Wales, Calais, and the marches thereof. In 1534 there is found an interesting letter from Sir Edward Guldeford to Cromwell. He states that Raynolde Pekham, "a kinsman of mine," has sold certain timber to one Godefry of Aplemore, at "Hourne," a place a quarter of a mile from the waterside, which it is thought will be conveyed to Antwerp for building the church there. Sir Edward evidently thinks it should be commandeered for the King's use. Sir Edward Guldeford was then Lord Warden and related to half Kent, including the Hornes, the Hautes and the Isleys, so he may well use the term kinsman when referring to Reginald Pekham. Cf. the pedigree *Hundred of Blackheath*, by Drake, xvii.

In 1540 there is a private act of parliament (c. 72), which assures to George Harper in fee simple the manor of Horone place¹ and lands in Appledor, Bredgar and Otford, which he has in right of his wife Lucy, sister and heir of Reynold Pekham, deceased, and also his lands in Kynardington, Kent, in the tenure of Walter Henley. There is a saving clause for Reynold Pekham, of Yeldham, and the heirs male of James Pekham, his father.

In 1541 following, this Geo. Harper, Esq., of the body and

¹ Hasted seems to have known of this private act, but attributes it wrongly to Whorne's Place in Cuxton I., 482 (i.).

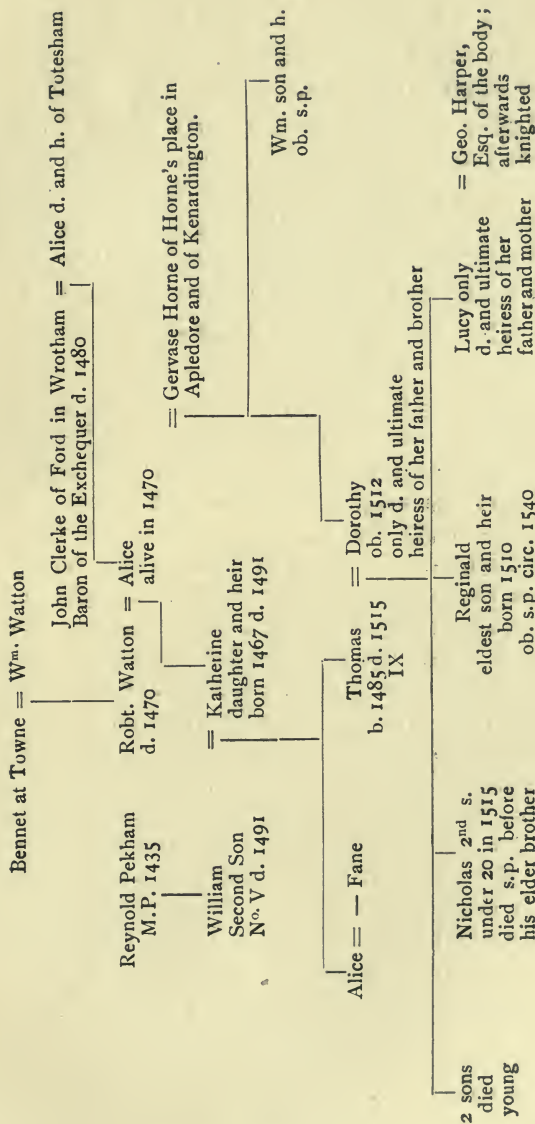
Lucy, his wife, sister and heir of Reginald Pekham, deceased, get livery of all the possessions in England, Wales and Calais, whereof the said Reginald, or any other ancestor of the said Lucy, was seised. Reginald is described as son and heir of Thomas Pekham, deceased; and brother and heir of Nicholas Pekham deceased, the younger brother of the said Reginald; and kinsman and heir of Wm. Horne, deceased, viz: son of Dorothy, daughter of Gervaise Horne, and sister and heir of the said William Horne. This establishes the pedigree on the next page.

It is possible to learn more details from an Inquisition held at Ashford on the 19th Nov., 1496, after the death of Gervase Horne, who died on the 13th July, 1493, leaving William his son and heir, who is found to be aged 14 years and more in 1496. That is he was born about 1482. This inquisition¹ is preserved in the Canterbury Cathedral Library [Regr. C., fol. 273-4].

The inquisition finds that Gervase died seized of the manor of Horne in Apledore, and names the feoffees to the uses of his will, who were also enfeoffed in lands which Gervase had by his marriage with Joyce, daughter of Thos. Culpeper, knight. The inquisition recited the will of Gervase, made Oct. 20, 1483, leaving his widow all his lands till his son William was 18, and providing a portion for Dorothy, the testator's daughter, on her marriage. The jurors also find that the manor of Horne was held of Thomas, prior of Christ Church, Canterbury, as of the manor of Apeldore.

Having exhausted the line of Pekhams descending through V. and IX., it will be convenient now to return to No. VIII., James Pekham, the sheriff in 1471, who died in 1500. He married Margaret Burgoyne, daughter of Thomas Burgoyne of Impington, in Cambridgeshire, by Isabell, his first wife according to the visitation of Cambridgeshire [*Harl. Soc. XLI.*] Margaret was no doubt connected with—possibly cousin to—John Burgoyne, No. VII., who is described as son of John Burgoyne of Impington. It may be conjectured that he was a youth who came to Wrotham to visit his kinsfolk and died there.

¹ I am indebted to Dr. F. W. Cock, F.S.A., and to Arthur Hussey, Esq., both well-known Kent antiquaries, for directing my attention to this inquisition and for much information about the Hornes.



No will of this James Pekham (No. VIII.) has been found, but his place in the pedigree is clear from the wills of his two sons by Margaret Burgoyne, X. and XI. Besides these two sons the slab shows five daughters. Nothing has at present been found about them. The absence of a will is partly compensated for by a deed printed in *Arch. Cant. X.*, 323, dated as 14 March, 1499, of this James Pekham described as senior and as esquire. It is a feoffment to uses of his manors of "Eldham, Goldsmythes, and Wynfeld" and all his possessions in Wrotham, Ightham, Shipbourne, Seal, Kemsing, Ash and Uppekham." All of these parishes duly appear in his son Reginald's will quoted above, p. 34. Uppekham is an *alias* for Great or East Peckham.

As this elder son Reginald, No. X., has been already disposed of the line may be taken up of the younger son James, No. XI., who was made tenant in tail of Yaldham and other property, by the will of his elder brother set out above. It is quite clear from the shield that is on the slab that his wife was an Isley of Sundridge. In the inscription as recorded by Weever and Thorpe her name is given as Agnes. It may be suspected that this is a misreading for Annys. In any case it is clear that her name was Anne. She survived her husband, whose executrix she was under his will (*P. C. C. 23, Thower*) made 2 Aug., 1532, 24 Henry VIII., and proved 7 Feb., 1532. It is long and interesting, and in English. He desires to be buried in the parish church of Wrotham "as nygh unto the buriells there where as my frends lyen buried." He makes bequests for the fabric of the parish churches of Wrotham, Chevening, and Ightham. His widow is to distribute money at his burial and his month's mind, "so that it be done without pomp or vain glory of this world the which by no means I will to be done." Subject to certain bequests the moveables are to be divided between his wife and his son Reynolde, he to have his share at 24 or if he die before that age then his son Henry is to take it at 21. He speaks of his nephew, Edward Asshe, and leaves his velvet gown furred with "martroy's" to Sir Henry Isley, knt., his wife's brother, while Anthony Isley, another brother, gets that of black damask furred with black "bogye." Master Thos. Wyatt gets his iron grey colt "going in Knole parke." The

witnesses are Sir Henry Isley, Thos. Wyatt, Thos. Bartlett, and Thos. Row.

The disposal of the landed property follows being of even date. By it all manors, lands and tenements (with the advowson of Warehorne) lying in the parishes of Wrotham, Ightham, Seal, Kemsing, Shepbourne, Kingsdown, Stansted, Ash next Dartford, Chevening, Otford, Shoreham, and elsewhere in the county, are to be enjoyed by his wife till his son Reginald is 24. The testator desires his daughter Dorothy to have at her first marriage, or at her full age of 22, if not before married, £100, and so to every other of his daughters whom he does not name. They are to be kept till they are married or to be otherwise provided for by putting those to service who are content to go to service. If any daughter is professed an arrangement is made for reduction of her portion.

At 24 Reginald is to have some of the property in tail male and the rest after his mother's death. If he die without a male heir the manors of East Yaldham and West Yaldham, otherwise Little Yaldham and the advowson go to Henry in tail male. Provision is made for the case of his wife being "pryvement insented" of a male child. There are remainders over to "my cosyn" Reginald, son and heir of Thos. Pekham, Esq.: to the heir of James "my father," and of "Reynold Pekham my grandfather." The last remainder over is to Richd. Hille, my wife's brother-in-law, serjeant of the cellar to Henry VIII., and the last direction is that Reginald, his son and heir, is to have his finding till he comes of the age of 21, and that he be found to his learning and in special to the study and knowledge of the common law of this Realm.

The witnesses are the same as to the will, with the addition of Edwd. Asshe and Edwd. Martyn.

As the elder son had issue, the younger took none of his father's lands and his name has not been traced in connection with any property in Kent. There was a family of Peckham in Sussex which claimed descent from the family of Yaldham, but do not seem to have been able to trace that descent distinctly. A John Peckham living in Sussex seems to have been father of a Richard Peckham of Lordington, Sussex, while

Richard's nephew Edward purchased the manor of East Hampnett in that county in 1585. They possibly were Henry's descendants.

Of the daughters the Dorothy mentioned in her father's will married Stephen Austyn of Yalding; Mary Pekham married Pointz Myll of Horscombe, Gloucestershire; and Elizabeth Pekham married John Ashburnham. These were probably daughters of No. XI. One of his daughters Anne is said to have married John Martyn of Franks, but as he died 1511 it is more probable that she was a daughter of No. VIII. It will be observed that this is consistent with Thos. Pekham, No. IX., calling her his cousin (*supra* p. 38).

The son and heir Reginald who was under age in 1532 may be possibly the Reginald Pekham who was a scholar of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, in 1534. He married Elizabeth Cartwright, a daughter of Edmond Cartwright of Ossington in Nottinghamshire. Edmond had married a sister of Abp. Cranmer, who had given him a very beneficial lease of the manor of West Malling which brought the Cartwrights to Kent. See a paper in the *Transactions of the Monumental Brass Society*, Vol. VI., p. 158. Reginald Pekham died in 1551 and appears to have been buried at Ossington, for, in the church of the Holy Rood there, is a monumental brass to his memory which is illustrated at p. 24 of the *Monumental Brasses of Nottinghamshire*, by Briscoe and Field (1904), where at p. 26 a full pedigree of Cartwright is given. There is a mistake in the description of the heraldry on the brass, as the authors assign the shield of Morant which is quartered by Pekham to the family of Burgoyne. The indents on the slab appear to show that Reginald had several sons and many daughters. Elizabeth Cartwright survived her husband till 1599, remarrying Richard Richers of Wrotham before 1554, for in a probate act book at Somerset House under date 22 August, 1554, is an entry that the will of Reginald Pekham of Yaldham, deceased, was proved by the proctor of Elizabeth Richers *als.* Pekham, late his widow and executrix. One of her daughters, Frances Pekham, married Wm. Cartwright of Malbeck, Notts. There is no pedigree of Peckham in the Kent Visitation of 1619, but in that of 1663 is one from a Reginald who by Margaret, daughter of one Short of Thordon, in Suffolk, is said to have been father to James, who marries Anne Isley.

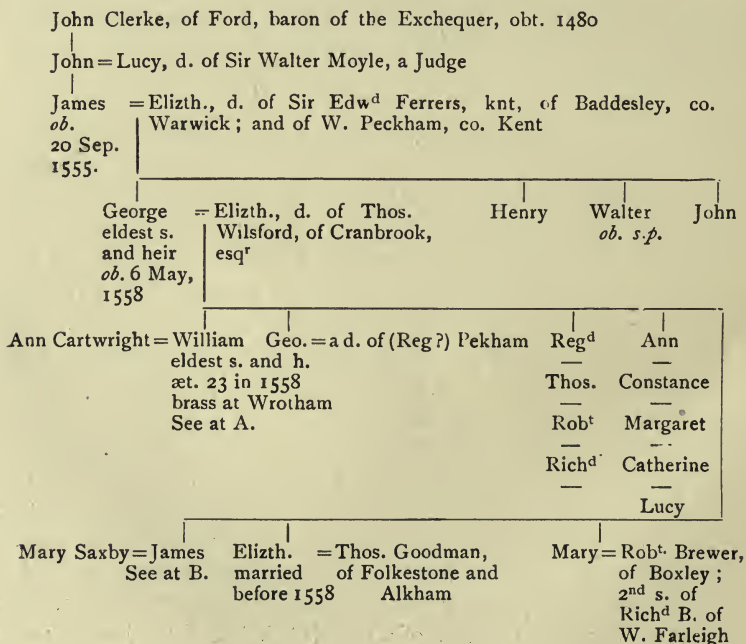
This might be supposed to be a bit of confusion was there not in the *Marriage Licences of the Faculty Office of Canterbury* an entry under date 1569, Aug. 4, of a licence for James Pekham of Wrotham, Esq., and Anne Isley of Chart, near Sutton Valence. The dates seem to indicate that Margaret Short was Reginald's first wife and Elizabeth Cartwright his second.

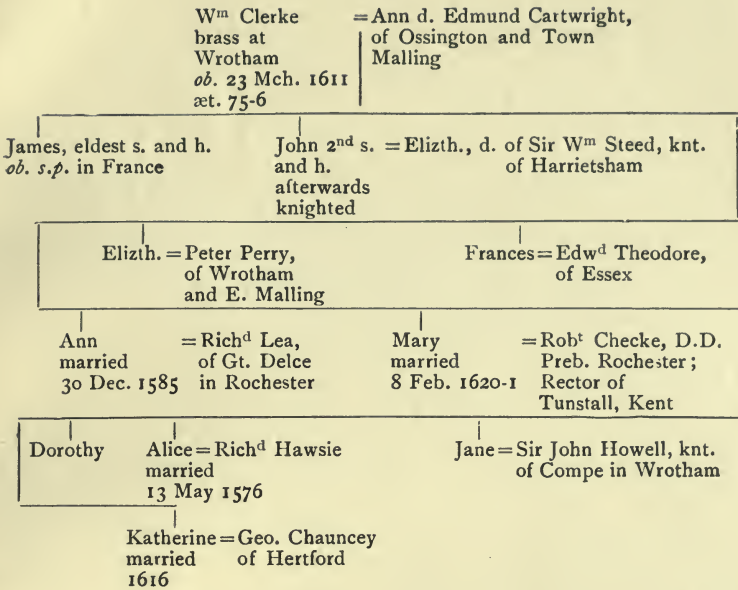
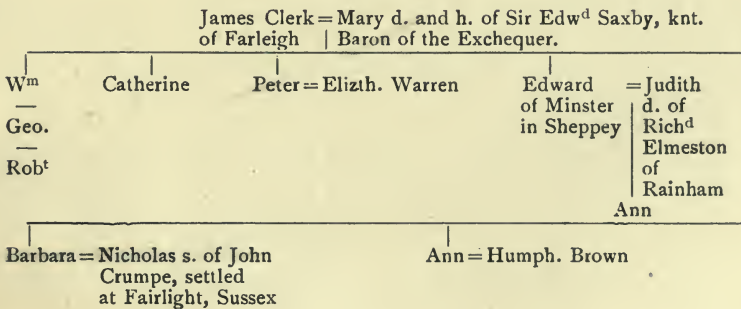
It may, in conclusion, be noted that the grant of tithes in Yaldham to the Priory of Rochester is cited *Reg. Roff.* 117. This and the Parliamentary Survey of 1649 shows that Great Yaldham contained 142 acres. Petit's Feodary of Kent says it was held *in capite* by Reg. Pekham in 1544, and that he was succeeded by his son and heir James. In 1548 (2 and 3 *Edw. VI.*) Reginald Pekham's lands were disgavelled.

No. XII.

There is in *Arch. Cant.* IV., at page 246, a pedigree of Clerke of Ford from the visitation of 1619 with some additions. The William Clerke who is here commemorated appears in that pedigree to have been married thrice, but his children by the first wife only are given in the pedigree which, however, states that the third died *s. p.*, but makes no such remark about the second. The brass only commemorates one wife and calls her daughter of Hugh Carthright of Ossington, and gives no date for her death, but implies that she died some months after her husband, in which case she would have been born about 1565, and could not have been Edmund's child as in the pedigree, which makes her daughter of Edmund Cartwright, the father of Hugh. The pedigree is more likely to be right, especially as Edmund mentions a daughter Ann in his will, while Hugh's will says nothing about any daughter. The brass, put down long after her death, is probably wrong. See a pedigree of the Cartwrights at p. 26 of the *Memorial Brasses of Nottinghamshire*, cited above p. 44, and the paper cited on the same page. T. S. has an elaborate pedigree of Clerke, which begins with John Clerke of Ford, father of John Clerke, the baron of the Exchequer (frequently mentioned above in connection with the Wattons), whose successor was appointed in 1481. He is apparently the testator of a will [*P.C.C.* 2 *Logge*] which was

made 21st March, 20 Edw. 4, and proved at Knole 10 March, 1480. He is there described as John Clerke the elder of St. Clement's Danes, gent. T. S. notes that this description hardly looks like that of a baron, but. "the date being in accordance with the date of appointment of his successor and Thos. Chapman a legatee marrying the daughter of the baron's wife's sister seems to confirm it." The testator leaves to his wife Alice, while sole, the tenement of le Forde and the lands, &c., in Milton and Iwade purchased of John Clifford and the marsh in Clyve called the Shivere and the manor called Fawnes. The testator mentions his sister Beatrice and his son John who is devisee of all his other estates in Wrotham, Stansted, Trottscliff, Adington, Ryarsh and Yalding and has also the reversion in the lands left to his mother for life. The Baron had married the daughter and heir of Totesham of Totesham in West Farleigh, and if she survived him her name was Alice. The further descent of the family may be best seen by setting it out in pedigree form :



A**B**

The only will of the later members of the family which has been traced is a curious nuncupative will (*P.C.C. 82 Meade*) of Thos. Clerke, a bachelor of Wrotham. In this it is stated that about the last day of May, 1518, he was at his parish church at morning prayer, and finding himself something sick at stomach or otherwise grieved in body, he told his man he should not go

to Comp to his cousin Howells any more, but would ride to Ford to his nephew Clerk's house, "for there I had my beginning and there and with him will I end my days." He remained at Ford for a fortnight till his death, and there showed his love to his nephew John and Elizabeth his wife, by giving them certain monies. On this evidence a grant was made to John Clerk, nephew by a brother of the testator Thomas. Thomas appears in the above pedigree as brother of the William to whom is the brass at Wrotham.

XIII.

This is a memorial to one of the family of Crispe whose branches spread widely from Quex, in Thanet, over the county. Maria, granddaughter of Hen. Crispe of Quex, married John Alchorne, "jurisperitus" of Boughton Mount in Boughton Monchelsea, and it may have been this association with Boughton which caused Henry Crispe of Wrotham to marry Elizabeth, youngest daughter of John Norton, who resided at Wierton in Boughton Monchelsea. That family of Norton had owned Norton Place in the adjoining parish of Chart Sutton, and the arms of the family, *argent a chevron between three crescents azure*, appeared in the windows of the church of Town Sutton [*Harl. MS. 3917*], where was also an effigy of Stephen Norton, the owner of Norton Place and founder of that church. This Stephen Norton may be identified with the supervisor of Jas: de Pekham's will (above p. 29). A Stephen Norton of "Chert," described as brazier or bellmaker, is met with in many fines in the latter years of Edward III., which show that he was acquiring by purchase quite a considerable landed estate in Boughton Monchelsea and the adjoining parishes. It may be noted that his coat is quartered on a shield on the brass of Pawle Yden, 1514, at Penshurst.

According to the Visitation of 1619 the Henry mentioned on the brass was a son of Henry Crispe, of St. John's in Thanet (now Margate), by Maria, daughter of Thos. Culpeper of Aylesford. That visitation gives as the names of their children Henry, son and heir, aged 13 years and more; John, aged 10; Charles, aged

4 and more; Maria; and Elizabeth. Inscriptions preserved by Thorpe record the deaths of other children, William and Jane, 18 Nov., 1615; Dudley, the third son, 26 Jan., 1613; Martha, the third daughter, 22 March, 1613.

* * *

In conclusion, grateful thanks must be given to Mr. Mill Stephenson, F.S.A., for ever ready help, as well as for the loan of the blocks from *Haines*, which are now his property. Mr. Geo. Clinch, F.G.S., F.S.A.Scot., was kind enough to present the photographs of rubbings from which the blocks for these reproductions were made.

APPENDIX I.

THE ALDHAMS.

Sir Thos. de Aldham held a manor of Aldham in Wrotham, which afterwards was and still is known as St. Clere's. He married Isabel, a daughter and coheir of Wm. de Montacute of Little Preston, Northants. She was widow of Robert de la Hay and her only sister Margaret, who married Wm. de Echingham, dying *s. p.*, Isabel became sole heiress to her father and brought Sir Thomas a large property, including some lands in Somerset. She appears to have had two sons by him, Baldwin and William, and a daughter Joan. Sir Thomas died 1276 (4 Edw. I.) and on his death Isabella, his widow, has seisin of her lands of inheritance held of the king in capite in Sussex, Northants and Somerset. She had brought her husband no property in Kent. Some property in Gloucestershire she held in dower from her first husband Ralph de la Haye, who held it as heir of John de la Haye. Queen Eleanor gets in 1277 a grant from the king of what pertains to the king touching the marriage of Isabella de Montacute, late the wife of Thos. de Audeham, tenant in chief and also of the fine if any for licence to marry whomsoever she will or her forfeiture if she marry without licence. Isabella seems to have remarried after Thos. de Audeham's death as Richard de Pevensey is mentioned as her husband in 10 Edw. I. (1281) in a Sussex fine.

By the inquisition on the death of Thos. de Audeham it is found that he held in Kent the manor of Audeham by service of half a knight's fee of Sir N. Poynz as of Lullingstone; that he held 36 acres of land and two shillings rent of Acard de Audeham; 17 acres of one Waldere, 7 acres of the heirs of Richd. Werstan, and a wood of Sir Wm. de Valence of the fee

of Kemsing. It is also found that William, his son, aged 14, is coheir in gavelkind with his elder brother Baldwin. As nothing more is heard of this William it is to be assumed that he died under age *s. p.* The elder brother was 16 at his father's death and would therefore be born *c.* 1260. Isabella, his mother, gets in the name of wardship the custody of his lands in Tarring and Fletching, in Sussex, as Thos. de Audeham held them in socage and held nothing of the King *in capite*, whereof the custody of his lands or heirs may or ought to pertain to the King. As to the manor of Audeham, in Kent, it is found that it was held *in capite* of Hugh Poynz, who ought therefore to have custody of it during Baldwin's minority. Baldwin died about 1290, for his widow Nicol, daughter of Wm. de Wynttershull, gets an assignment of her dower in 1291. She was in possession of a park at Aldham so late as 1309, and she may be the same as a Nichol de Aldham mentioned on the Close Rolls in 1326, when Hen. de Cobham is directed to pay her arrears for her manor of Chitinglagh¹ which had been held of her by Nicholas de la Beche, who had forfeited to the King.

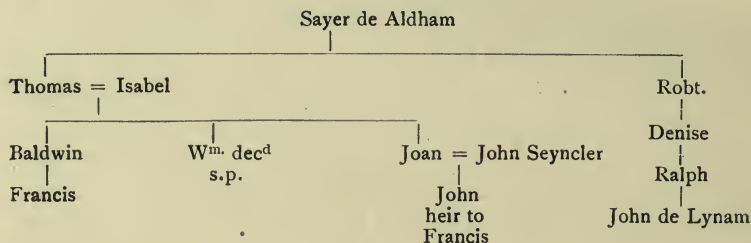
Baldwin had by her an only son Francis, who was the King's ward till 1310, when he proves his age.

In 1291 there is a grant of his marriage to Roger la Warre and, in case of his dying before age or marriage, of the marriage of Isabel, his sister and heir. He appears to have been knighted, and to have been involved with fatal results to himself in the Leeds Castle episode, for in 1322 there are commissions to Ralph Cammoys to certify the King of the tenor of the record and process, and pronunciation of judgment at Windsor on Francis de Aldham, the King's enemy and traitor, by him and others appointed by the King for this purpose, and to Ralph Savage and Walter de Shorn to render judgment upon Francis de Aldham and Barth. de Asshburnham, traitors, at Canterbury. The harpies immediately swooped on his property, for in 1322 there is a grant to the King's clerk and physician, Doctor Poncius de Controne, so long as he should stay in the realm of the manors of Chiselburg in Somerset, and Brambletye and Lavertye in Sussex, late of Francis de Aldham, the King's enemy and rebel of late, as well of the manor of Plescis, co.

¹ No manor of this name is indexed by Hasted.

Herts, late of Barth. de Badelsmere, the King's enemy and rebel of late.

In 1327, when Edward III. came to the throne, an act passed to upset all these confiscations ; and inquisitions post mortem of the victims were directed. There is an immediate order to Math. Brown, the King's escheator in Northhants, to take into the King's hand the lands, late of Francis de Aldham deceased, tenant in chief to Edw. II., and Dr. Poncius is put off with a grant of the profits of the manors till the heirs get them, for the grant recites that, "his heirs now claim by virtue of a statute made in the present Parliament." The inquisition post mortem is extremely interesting. It finds that John, son of Joan, late the wife of John Seyntcler, who is aged 26, is his kinsman and heir, as Joan was aunt to the said Francis. The return is indorsed with a pedigree, a curious circumstance arising from the fact that one John de Lynam put in some kind of claim. This pedigree starts with Sayer de Aldham, who is *aliunde* known to have been living in 1201. The endorsed pedigree is as follows :



No mention is made of Francis' sister Isabel, who probably died young and unmarried.

It is an interesting circumstance that these Seynclers forthwith adopted a coat of arms of *azure a sun in splendour* or which was actually the coat of the Aldhams (see *Arch. Cant. XV., 8.*) The second John de St. Clere of Ightham died in 1335, leaving a third John his son and heir, aged 3, who was afterwards knighted and marrying Mary, fourth wife and widow of Sir Roger Beler, left a son and heir Sir Philip, who left a son and heir Thomas, who died in 1416.

APPENDIX II.

WAREHORNE MANOR.

The true descent of this manor appears to be a difficult problem to solve. It seems at an early date to have been severed into moieties, and with one of these moieties the advowson of the church went. Hasted and a writer in *Arch. Cant. IV.*, p. 100, confidently assert that the manor *temp. Edw. III.* belonged to Sir Thos. Morant. It is difficult to agree with this in view of various documents which remain.

In 1329 by a fine 3 *Edw. III.*, No. 55, half the manor apparently passed to Stephen Everard and Denis his wife and his heirs by her, with remainder to her right heirs. This looks like a settlement of her property on her marriage. It is true that Wm. Morant and his wife Joan put in their claim.

In 1337 by a fine 11 *Edw. III.*, No. 354, half the manor and the advowson of the church of the said manor are settled on Sir Wm. Morant knt. and his wife Joan for life, with remainder to their sons Thomas, William, and Robert successively in tail male; with remainder over to the heirs of Joan: so it was probably her property, and it may be suspected that Joan and Denis of the last paragraph were sisters.

Sir Wm. Morant and Joan his wife were alive in 18 *Edw. III.*, when they sold some property of his to Sir Barth. de Burghersh senr.

In 1353 Sir Thos. Morant knt. is buying property in Otford from Bartholomew de Morston and his wife Joan, the property being hers (No. 973) while, in a later fine (No. 983) of the same year, Wm. Apulderfield and his wife Margaret settle half the manor of Warehorne and half (*sic*) the advowson of the church of the said manor, on themselves for their lives, with reversion to Barth. de Morston and his wife Joan, and the heirs of Joan.

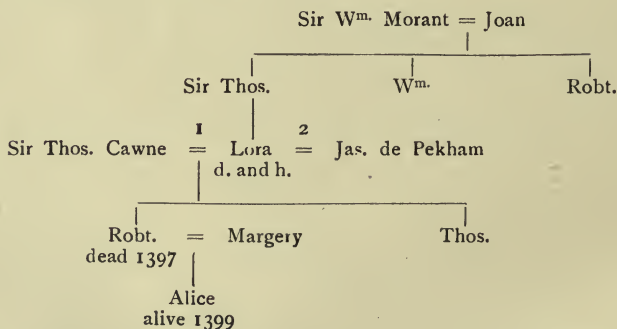
By a charter (*Harl. Rolls V. 9*) made at Ightham in 1372 all his lands in Kent are granted by Thos. Couen to Thos. Morant, knt.; Jas. de Pekham; Robt. atte Beche, rector of Ightham; John Langhear, rector of Mereworth; and John Haselden, vicar of Wrotham; and these are the very feoffees of Sir Thos. Couen mentioned in his will in *Arch. Cant. IV. 222*. The name is variously spelt as Cawne, Kaun, Chawne, and possibly Chanu, but the latter is a doubtful variant. The will purports to deal with the manor of Warehorne as if it were the testator's, and certainly gives no colour to a suggestion that it was the property of his wife Lora.

Returning to the *Harl. Rolls (ut supra)* it is found that No. 4 is a precipe by Ric. II. to the Sheriff of Kent in 1397 to cause Margery, widow of Robt. Couen, to return to Jas. de Pekham, and John Langhers, clerk, the manors of Snave, Hastingley, and Little Aldham and part of the manor of Warehorne. Then (by No. 3) in 1399 Jas. de Pekham and John Langhers, clerk, demise to Alice, daughter of Robt. Couen and Margery his wife the manor of Little Aldham and part of the manor of Warehorne, which was Wm. de Apuldrefeld's. At the same time (by No. 2) they demise to Margery, widow of Robt. Couen, for life with remainder to Alice her daughter, the manors of Mote, Bersted, Snave, and Hastingleigh, and lands in Ightham, Wrotham, Scheborne, Seal and Kemsing, except the manor of Little Aldham, which was formerly Achard de Aldham's.

Thus while Sir Thos. Cawne purported by his will to deal with the whole, the surviving feoffees only deal with part of the manor of Warehorne.

It will be noticed that Little Aldham was also apparently Sir Thos. Cawne's property, being disposed of by his will and his surviving feoffees. Some of Sir Thos. Cawne's property in Seal and Ightham was bought by him in 1363, when there is a grant (*Add. Ch. 16473*) to him by Roger Ashburnham of half a tenement called Nolcoulme in those parishes. The witnesses are Sir Thos. Morant, Wm. Pympe, Jas. Pekham, and others.

This pedigree is now established :



It might be suspected that Alice is identical with Alice, wife first of Wm. Wykham and secondly of Reg. Pekham, but the dates do not seem to fit. If she were, the Cawne property would clearly come to the Pekhams.

THE WILL OF JOHN SUNDRESSCH.

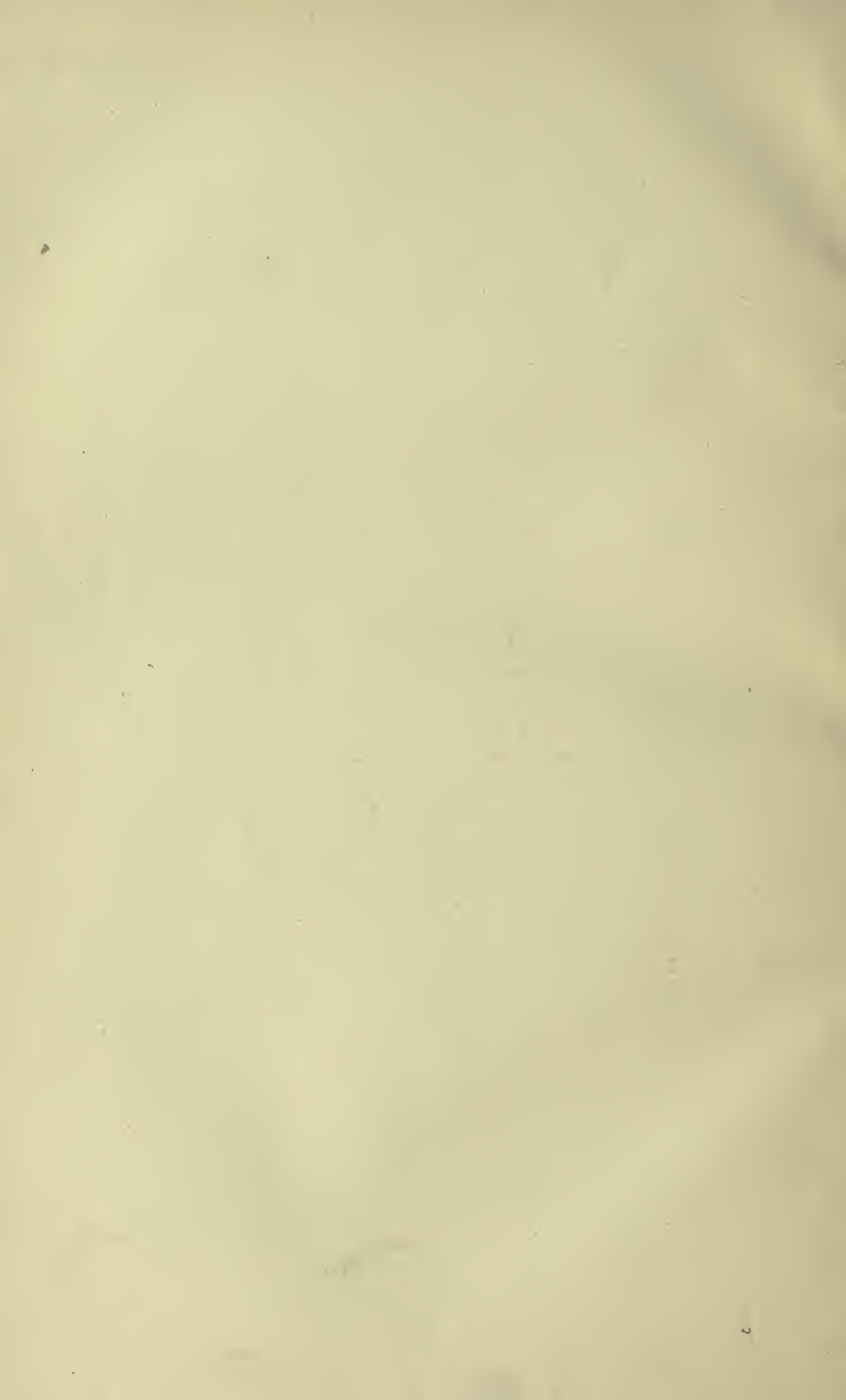
P.C.C., 5 Luffenam, fol. 38.

In dei nomine Amen xxi^o die mensis Februarii anno domini
miffimo cccc^{mo} xxv^{to} Ego Johannes Sundressch Rector licet
indignus clerici potitus officio ecclesie parochialis de Wrotham sana
mente et in bona memoria videns mundi instabilitatem ac humanam
perpendens fragilitatem de die in dies magis accrescere volens eciam
certitudinem ponere incertitudinem et cupiens me cicius pervenire
quam preveniri meum condo testamentum in modum subsequenter
In primis erumpnosam animam meam operibus bonis nudam lego
omnipotenti deo creatori et creatori meo qui pro ea dignatus est
filium suum unigenitum mittere ad terras nostram sumens fragili-
tatem nasci de maria virgine et mortem preciosissimi sanguinis sui
effusione in cruce pati ac eciam beatissime dei genetrici marie et
omnibus sanctis et precipue glorioso martiri sancto georgio meo
patrono pro ea intercessoribus corpusque meum miserum et
cadaver putridum terram lego terre cinerem cineri ad sepeliendum
vel humanis oculis prociendum ubicumque infra sanctuarium non
est curandum tam propter sacerdotalis dignitatis honestatem in
cancelli medio ecclesie sancti georgii de Wrotham predictæ si
executoribus meis placuerit humandum quin potius magis abilius in
vilissimum sterquilinum abiciendum Item lego pro expensis
funeralibus die sepulturæ et in die tricennali ad distribuendum
inter pauperes et eos cibandum x libras Item lego pro viii torches
eodem die ardendum quos teneant viii pauperes de parochianis meis
induti blankete vel russette iiii libras de quibus torches ii dentur
ecclesie de Sundressh ii ecclesie de Sevenoke ii capelle de Standede
et ii remanebunt in ecclesie de Wrotham Item lego cuilibet
sacerdoti non beneficiato ibidem eodem die celebranti xii denarios
Item lego ad dividendum inter famulos meos secundum discretionem
executorum meorum secundum eorum moram viii libras Item lego
cuilibet clerico parochiali ac eciam sacristæ cuilibet eorum iiii. iiid.
Item lego ad reparandum Rectoriam de Wrotham et Standede si
executores mei non vexentur pro reparacione viii li. xiiis. iiid.
si tanta summa indiget sinautem residuum distribuatur inter
pauperes parochianos in linthaminibus et aliis necessariis Item
lego domine Elizabet Salmon monache de Mallyng xvs. Item lego
fratribus carmelitibus de Aylesford iiii quartaria frumenti et
iiii quartaria brasii Item lego cuilibet executorum meorum volun-
tatem meam exequenti xxs. et volo quod indumenta mea dividantur
secundum discretionem executorum meorum inter famulos et alios
pauperes Residuum vero omnium bonorum meorum non legatorum

volo quod dividatur in iiii partes quarum due partes expendantur in sacerdotibus celebrantibus in ecclesia parochiali de Wrotham pro anima mea et animabus omnium fidelium defunctorum tertia pars expendatur in elemosinis pauperum et reparationibus viarum quarta vero partis due partes erunt ad opus ecclesie de Wrotham et tertia ad opus ecclesie de Standede et ad istam voluntatem in exequendum rogo ordino et constituo executores meos dominum Ricardum Dyker vicarium Johannem Petito Johannem Kyng Johannem Sextam et Johannem Chepested supervisorem rogo Rogerum Pecham et eidem lego i ciphum cum cooperculo de argento et deaurato

Fol. 38b. Codicillus eiusdem. Hec est intencio plena et ultima voluntas domini Johannis Sundressch rectoris ecclesie parochialis de Wrotham ultra legata in testamento suo contenta facta apud Wrotham xi die maii anno domini millimo ccccxxvi^{to} et anno regni regis Henrici sexti post conquestum Anglie iiii^{to} quod Johannes Chepsted habeat omnia proficua terrarum et tenementi nuper predicti domini Johannis apud Crowland ad terminum vite Johanne matris dicti Johannis Chepested inveniundo eidem Johanne omnia sibi necessaria tota vita dicte Johanne et post mortem dicte Johanne feoffati terrarum quondam predicti domini Johannis faciant feoffamentum dictarum terrarum et tenementi dicto Johanni Chepsted sibi heredibus et assignatis suis Ita idem Johannes Chepsted inveniatur unum capellanum celebrantem in ecclesia parochiali de Wrotham pro animam prefati domini Johannis per iiii annos integros post mortem predictae Johanne et quod Willelmus Esmound habeat mesuagium in quo idem Willelmus manet ad terminum vite sue et post mortem dicti Willelmi predicti feoffati vendant mesuagium predictum meliori precio quo poterint et cum denariis inde recepturis inveniatur unus capellanus celebrans pro anima prefati domini Johannis quamdiu durare valuerit et quod feoffati Grangii apud Roghye vendant grangeum predictum cum fundo ejusdem successori prefati domini Johannis pro xx marcas si idem successor sic emere voluerit et si successor supradictus domini Johannis Graungeum predictum cum fundo tali precio recusaverit tunc feoffati supradicti supradictum grangeum cum fundo ejusdem vendant meliori precio quo potuerint et cum denariis inde recepturis inveniatur unum Capellanum celebrantem in ecclesia de Wrotham pro anima supradicti domini Johannis quamdiu cum denariis predictis idem capellanus valeat inveniri In cujus rei testimonium presentibus sigillum meum apposui scriptum die et anno supradictis.

Probate 29 June 1426.



ERRATA.

P. 23, last line, remove full stop after "marcs"; p. 34, line 10 from bottom, for "will" read "testament," and p. 36, line 2 from bottom, make same correction; p. 42, line 4 from bottom, read "martrons"; p. 26, line 15, after Adam de Brom add (? founder of Oriel).

ADDENDA.

Mr. J. Challenor Smith has been good enough to furnish some valuable notes about Dr. Poncius de Controne (p. 51).

Panchius de Controna on 16 Kal. Nov. 1321, exchanged the benefice of Chevening, Kent, for that of St. Mary-le-Bow, but on 10 Kal. Aug. 1322, he resigned the latter and was succeeded by another Florentine. Benedictus quondam Raymond de Controne was Rector of Kingston dioc. Cant. 1322 (*Reg. Reynolds, fol. 287*). [Mr. Fielding, *Records of Rochester*, p. 371, has this entry: "Panucius Bonoditi de Controne, Chevening, 1320-1; Professor of Physic; rector of Bridgham St. Mary, Norfolk, 1321." Under Chevening he refers to *reg. Reynolds, fol. 26*]. In the list of persons buried in the Grey Friars Church is "Mr. Pancius medicus," no doubt the same person, and immediately before is "Jacobus Raymond nepos Mr. Pacii de Cotrone," died July 20, 1341, and in the same list "Beatrix de Bardys uxor quondam Cantroni," died July 2, 1392; "Philippus de Bardys de Florencia unus magistrorum comitive Bardorum," died June 11, 1362; "Dino Forceti de comitiva bardorum de Florencia." In the commissary court of London, 1390, is a will of "nobilis et potens Baro dominus Willelmus Ramundi de Madelhano miles dominus de Rosano patrie acquitanie voluit sepeliri propresenti in ecclesia conventus fratrum minorum london et pro futuro voluit exhumari et cadaver seu funus suum adportari imposterum ad partes acquitanie ad ecclesiam beate virginis marie de Puyolys et ibidem cum suis progenitoribus properpetuo sepeliri." The executors were "nobilis poncius de Castellione dominus de Castellione, Johannes de Castro novó, Johannes de Cantiranus, Ramundus de Securo domicelli et frater Guillelmus Fabri conventus fratrum minorum."

Probably the first executor was "Poncius, miles dominus de Castelhou in Vasconia," whose will was proved in *P.C.C.*, 1417, and who directs that he shall be buried in the Whitefriars Church. Stow records "Sir Perce Castle Baron" as buried in that church but gives no date.

In addition to Mr. Challenor Smith's note, reference may be made to Mr. C. L. Kingsford's recent book *The Grey Friars*. He adopts the spelling "Coutrone." The other spelling will be found *passim* in the calendars of the Patent Rolls.

P. 32, line 20: In the subsidy of 1413, John Ovedale paid on lands, &c., in Ham, Codsheath and Wrotham hundreds, of the annual value of £56 13s. 4d., which he held during the minority of the heir of Reginald Pekham.

